

THE TIMES Tomorrow

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The Times Profile: Mother Teresa, the woman who is a god in Calcutta

...in law
The unions and Tebbit's laws, Paul Routledge talks to Len Murray

Banks act to curb dollar's rise

The American, German and Japanese central banks have intervened in foreign exchange markets on a coordinated basis to curb the dollar's rise. The action, the first after the policy was agreed at the Williamsburg summit in May, brought a sharp reverse for the dollar yesterday. Page 13

Bekaa flare-up

Heavy fighting involving Syrian and Libyan troops and feuding Palestinians erupted in Baalbek, in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Middle East news, page 5

Costly blast

The explosion on the Forties Delta oil platform has caused millions of pounds' worth of damage, a BP spokesman said. But little effect is expected on North Sea oil flow. Page 3



Air fare cuts

Pan American World Airways said it planned to cut fares between London and 15 US cities for two months this autumn but the Civil Aviation Authority has not given approval.

Typhoid toll 22

The number of Britons who now have typhoid after visiting the Greek island of Kos is 22 but few holidaymakers are changing bookings. Page 2

FINANCIAL TIMES

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, will today make a personal return-to-work plea to the executive of National Graphical Association over the dispute at the Financial Times. Back page

London summit

The first Anglo-Irish summit for two years is to go ahead in London early in November, government sources have confirmed in Dublin.

Leader page 9
Letters: On science spending, from Professor S J Pitt, and Professor P Danckwerts. FRS: power prices, from Mr D G Jeffries; contraception, from Mr M L Barrett, and others.
Leading articles: Cardinal O Flaherty, Yugoslavia. Features, pages 6, 7, 8.
Life in a Sri Lankan refugee camp, the ghostly haunting of the island, Nicaragua, the other side of the story, Spectrum: the country house reborn Wednesday page: why women should read the small print on pensions. Obituary, page 10.
Mrs Ernestine Carter, Mr Peter Arne

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Higher interest rate could damage recovery, says CBI

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British manufacturing industry's gradual but uneven recovery is continuing, the Confederation of British Industry said yesterday. At the same time, employers said that the climb out of recession would be painful and could be reversed by a rise in interest rates.

The results of the CBI's latest quarterly trends survey, covering more than half of manufacturing employment and exports, indicate that demand and output are still rising and that most companies expect the trend to continue into the autumn.

There is a sting in the tail, however. Exports are showing worrying signs of faltering, and growing numbers of manufacturers are concerned about the impact on their businesses of growing international protectionism. The survey shows that 22 per cent of exporters now face quota and import licence restrictions, the highest proportion for more than 10 years, and it suggests that "the progress towards increasing liberalization of trade in the 1970s may be checked or even reversed".

Sir James Clesington, deputy chairman of the CBI and chairman of the economic situation committee, said that industry had climbed another rung of the ladder of recovery. But the improvement was slow and patchy and had not spread to all sectors of manufacturing.

The speed of recovery was slow by past standards and "for this reason any rise in interest rates would be harmful".

The CBI's all-important measure of business confidence shows that 29 per cent of the 1,646 companies surveyed are more optimistic than they were four months ago, 66 per cent report no change and 5 per cent are less optimistic. The significant improvement in optimism in the last two CBI quarterly surveys is the largest since mid-1976.

Capacity utilization, although still low, has risen to its highest level since 1980 and, the CBI said, more companies refer to shortages of skilled labour and of plant capacity.

Shortage of capacity remains in some consumer product industries, and Sir James said that imports were being sucked in because of the inability of

some domestic sectors to cope with a too-rapid increase in demand.

There was no sign, that the recovery would run out of steam in the coming four months, he said, there was "an absolute need" for it to be sustained. CBI leaders were encouraged by the fact that while the recovery was still consumer sustained, the base was broadening and rise in optimism was now apparent in all but two industry groups.

On the export front, there has been a general decline in optimism.

One of the bright spots is investment where manufacturing capital spending, after falling for four successive years, could be 5 per cent higher in the first half of next year than in the first six months of 1983.

Employment, however, is expected to continue to fall, albeit at a slower rate than for 3½ years. At the end of 1980, manufacturing jobs were disappearing at the rate of 30,000 a month, the figure was 12,000 - 15,000 earlier this year, and the CBI now expects it to be 10,000 - 12,000 at least until the autumn.

Coe says illness may end career

By David Miller

Sebastian Coe, middle distance record-breaker extraordinary, is to be admitted to hospital in Leicester today in an attempt to resolve the crisis which has brought his career to an abrupt, traumatic halt and answer the medical question, is he running badly because he is ill, or is he ill simply because he runs?

Only when he has been given a satisfactory answer will he be able to decide whether he will again subject his body to the endlessly rigorous demands of a world class athlete's training and whether he will continue in the sport he has dominated for the past four years through to next year's Olympic Games.

Only then will we know if we are ever to see him one of the most graceful runners of all time, in action again.

Endocrinology as yet has no certain knowledge of the effect upon the human glandular system of the enormous stress, muscular and chemical, created by the training schedules over many years of a runner such as Coe or Steve Ovett. In the past athletes such as David Bedford, John Walker and Alberto Tomba have suffered muscle breakdown, while many runners sustain stress fractures.

Yesterday, bracing himself against the collapse of his ambition to win a major 800 metres championship, and the disintegration of two years' dedicated work since his record-breaking spree of 1981, Coe told me:

"I am only a year away, optimistically, from another Olympic final. I have to get to the bottom of this if I am ever to run seriously again."

"It seems that something is working through my system related to stress. I need the doctors to tell me why."

"If they can, then hopefully my future is OK. But if not, there is no way I am again going to leave the country next January for three months, give six solid months of my life to running free of every other consideration, and then find myself on the wrong end of the life cycle of a virus on some particular day in Los Angeles just when I need to be at a peak."

"I have got to know before I commit myself again that I can get through a whole season intact."

The only thing certain as Coe enters hospital for a biopsy of his lymph glands is that he is unwell, and that this explains the dramatic loss of form in four recent defeats. Cause and effect remain to be diagnosed, while he endures the infinitely depressing physical and emotional withdrawal from next week's inaugural world championships in Helsinki. His only consolation is that the critics who were less than subtly suggesting he had forgotten how to win now have a more rational explanation.

When he lost two 1500 metre races in Paris and London, then an invitation mile nine days ago against the American Steve Scott, even Coe could persuade himself to argue that he could still turn the corner, that the most explosive finishing kick any half-mile or mile has ever had could be recovered, though deep down he knew all was not as it should be.

A runner of Coe's standard speeds so much of every year, especially during the peak training period some two months before a championship.

Continued on back page, col 7



Fading star: Sebastian Coe, beaten into fourth place at Gateshead. Was this his last race?

Doctor optimistic on Thatcher eye

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's eye trouble was said by her doctor yesterday to be showing clear signs of improvement.

A decision on whether an operation is needed on the damaged retina of her right eye will be taken today when Mrs Thatcher is examined by a specialist.

Lord Whitelaw, the Prime Minister's unofficial deputy, would take charge of the Government if an operation meant that she had to rest for some time.

But Dr John Henderson said he was optimistic that when she is seen by the consultant "he will find that the little tear is healing".

He said none of the things the Prime Minister had been asked to look out for, like increased

opaque spots across her field of vision or flashing lights, had occurred. She was "unruffled by it all", had spent a good night and was free of pain.

Dr Henderson said that if a minor operation was necessary the use of lasers was possible. This would involve only a local anaesthetic.

● The aim of immediate treatment is to seal a hole in Mrs Thatcher's retina as soon as possible so as to prevent fluid seeping into the space behind the retina (our Medical Correspondent writes).

Sealing, analogous to spot welding, is carried out with laser beams which generate no heat until they reach the pigmented coroid layer where the pigment absorbs enough light to cause local burning and a seal.

Colombo arrests leftist leaders

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

Three leading officials of the Sri Lankan Communist Party have been arrested following the proscription of the Moscow-oriented party. They are among 19 politicians who have been placed in military detention as being dangerous to the country's security.

Another 12 politicians are being sought. They include two leaders of the Janata Vimukti Peramuna (the People's Liberation Front) which was the force behind the 1971 insurrection against Mrs Bandaranaike's Government, and Mr Vasudeva Nanayakkara, head of the splinter group Trotskyite Nawa Sama Samaj Party (the New Equal Society Party). All three parties were banned at the weekend.

Another sign that the Government is getting tougher was the expulsion of an

Protest strike in Indian Tamil state

A 14-hour general strike in protest at the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka crippled the predominantly Tamil state of Tamil Nadu in southern India. Businesses, schools, Government offices and transport were hit. In Madras, the state capital, demonstrators burnt effigies of President Junius Jayewardene of Sri Lanka. Page 5

American journalist, Mr Stewart Slavin, the Delhi correspondent of United Press International. He was accused of having flouted the censor in filing a story that the Sri Lankan Government had sought military aid from the United States, Britain, Pakistan and Bangladesh, in the event of an invasion by India. The story was denied by a number of officials.

Mr Slavin, whose trademark is a bright red St Louis Cardinals' baseball cap, was called to the Ministry of State yesterday morning and then escorted to his hotel by immigration officials. He was taken to Colombo airport to await deportation last night to Bombay.

The death toll in the week-long disturbances has officially risen to at least 213. A further six civilian deaths at the hands of civilians at the weekend brought that toll to 185.

Thirteen soldiers died in last Sunday's ambush in Jaffna, and 15 looters were said to have been shot by troops last Friday.

Mr Ronnie de Mel, Finance Minister, announced last night that a Ministry of Rehabilitation would be set up to supervise the reconstruction of the country under the President. He said the disturbances had set back the economy by three to five years.

Refugees' story, page 8

David Niven buried in Alpine grave

From Alan McGregor, Chateau d'Oex

James David Graham Niven, who died last Friday at the age of 73, was given what a friend called "very much a local funeral" at Chateau d'Oex, yesterday. The little Swiss town in the Sarine valley of the Vaud Alps, has been his home for more than 20 years. Memorial services are to be held later in London and Hollywood.

Yehudi Menuhin, accompanied by seven pupils of his school at Gstaad, played the andante from Mendelssohn's Octet for strings in F at the service in the Anglican Church of St Peter's here.

In a brief tribute to his "neighbour from along the road, this very, very, dear man", Mr Menuhin said that Niven, who had suffered from muscular sclerosis, had shown "undaunted, cheerful courage in his battle against a crippling and tormenting ailment".

The choice of the Octet was because of Mendelssohn's "deep affection for Scotland, where David was born".

The simple little church was packed, with many more people crowding the main street outside.

The coffin was covered in sun flowers and surrounded by very many wreaths. In addition to Mrs Niven and their two daughters, the actor's sons from his first marriage and his brother were at the graveside.

The mourners included Prince Rainier of Monaco, a long-time friend, Mr John Powell-Jones the British Ambassador, the actress Audrey Hepburn and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan.

Officiating at the church and cemetery was the Rev Arnot Morrison, the Scottish-born minister of the Swiss Evangelical Reform Church at Saanen. Photograph, page 5

Fears of loan rate rise recede Building societies' income doubles

By Lorna Bourke

Money is flooding back into building societies, raising hopes that the mortgage queues may shorten, and dispelling fears of another increase in home loan rates.

Building societies raised their investment and home loan rates at the beginning of July and this move is now beginning to produce results, preliminary figures for July put cash coming in at nearly £600m - almost double the June figure and the highest since November last year.

Demand for home loans continues to run at record levels, but some building societies believe it is now levelling off. "Demand for mortgages is still very high but I don't think the queues are any longer than over the past few months" Mr Callum Macaskill, deputy chief general manager of the Halifax said.

"We are lending at the rate of £300m a month, but I would have thought that there was no immediate prospect of the mortgage rate going up again".

The societies need to attract at least £700m a month to maintain lending at current levels. They reached this target in July by topping up receipts from personal savers with £250m from the wholesale money markets.

A spokesman for Woolwich Equitable said: "Demand seems insatiable but we don't anticipate any rise in interest rates."

Mr Ted Germaine of Leeds Permanent believes the situation is improving. "I think things are getting better and we have just increased our lending by 10 per cent. But demand is still far in excess of supply."

The situation should be eased further when the latest issue of building society two-year term shares come on the market at the beginning of September.

The societies' receipts also pick up after the holiday season. "But the search is still on for ways of raising extra funds and there is talk of some societies reintroducing mortgage differentials. Others are looking at the possibility of charging a flat arrangement fee to second-time buyers."

Concomitant of the overall improvement came from the Building Societies Association. A spokesman said: "There has certainly been a pick up. The improvement was noticeable in the last week of June, as soon as we announced our new higher rates."

On the question of whether mortgage rates are likely to rise, he said: "When we fix our rates we try to agree a rate structure that will last for some time."

This display of confidence follows predictions earlier this week from both Lloyds Bank and de Zoete and Bevan, a stockbroker, that the building societies would be forced to raise their rates again soon.

The interest rate rise to date is insufficient to expand mortgage lending and so reduce mortgage queues, the stockbrokers' report said.

HOME LOAN QUEUES

	May	August
Halifax		4 to 6 weeks
Abbey National	6 to 12 weeks	9 to 12 weeks
Nationwide	14 to 16 weeks	8 to 12 weeks
Leeds Permanent	9 to 15 weeks	4 to 25 weeks
Woolwich Equitable	12 to 16 weeks	6 to 8 weeks

* wide variation - average 10 to 12 weeks

Dinosaur found on cliffside in Isle of Wight

By Simon Berlyh and Nicholas Timmins

The skull of a young dinosaur which may provide crucial clues to the evolution of other dinosaurs has been found by an amateur fossil hunter in the Isle of Wight.

The find was described yesterday as "extremely rare" and "invaluable" by Dr David Norman, a lecturer in vertebrate zoology at the University of Oxford who has been studying the skull for a year.

The almost complete skull of the fossilized Iguanodon, a plant-eating dinosaur which in adult form would have stood between 8ft and 9ft tall and measured more than 20ft long, has already provided important information of the novel way it chewed and processed its food.

Studies at the University Museum in Oxford on the structures of its brain, blood vessels and nerves should provide details of its senses of smell, sight and hearing, and far more knowledge about the way the Iguanodon, one of the most successful dinosaurs, lived.

"The find is tremendous", Dr Norman said yesterday. "It is a good associated skull with all the bits and pieces inside so you can work out the relationship between the bones and do anatomical reconstruction to find out about the way it chewed and processed its food."



A sketched skeleton of an Iguanodon and (inset) the skull of the one found on a beach in the Isle of Wight.

120 million years ago, producing many different species and genera. One explanation could well be because of the very sophisticated arrangements it had for chewing up plant food."

Dr Norman said that it was extremely rare to find a skull

suitable for such research. There were many other Iguanodon skulls, he said, including the vast collection of 40 Iguanodon from the larger species found in Belgium in the last century. But they could not be used in the same way.

"Even with the complete skulls from the Brussels collection there are many details you cannot find out because the skulls are conserved by being coated in glue. That could not be removed without endangering the specimen. You cannot get inside them and work out the relationship between bones and how they worked."

The Iguanodon, known as *Iguanodon atherfieldensis* after the adult specimen of the same species found in the Isle of Wight in 1917, was discovered last year by Mr Nicholas Chase, aged 25, an unemployed biology graduate.

With the skull are the dinosaur's rear legs, pelvis and tail, which will in time make a fine display specimen. The find was made in deposits of Wealden clay which in the last century yielded many fossil dinosaurs. The exact location is being kept secret to deter trophy hunters.

"It was thought the deposits were played out", Dr Norman said. "Relatively few finds were made until recently because none had been looking. The cliffs are being eaten away underneath by the sea. As they collapse fossils can come out of the clay but they can be washed

Continued on back page, col 2

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سكول الكتابة

Judge tells why he believes IRA informer in 117-day trial

Mr Justice Basil Kelly, a former Ulster Attorney General, began his judgment yesterday in a trial which began on December 6 last year.

The trial at Belfast Crown Court, which began almost nine months ago, involves 38 Belfast people facing between them a total of 182 terrorist charges on the word of Christopher Black, aged 28, an IRA informer.

Yesterday, Mr Justice Kelly said he accepted Black's evidence in the case of 21 of the accused who had been charged with membership of the Provisional IRA.

Among the 21 were Paul O'Neill, aged 28, an IRA "brigade operations officer" of Shaw's Road Cottages, Andersonstown; Tobias McMahon, aged 27, a "brigade explosives officer" of Canmore Street, Lower Falls; and Patrick Fennell, aged 38, a recruiting officer of Cranbrook Gardens, Ardoyne.

Before announcing the con-



Mr Justice Basil Kelly: More verdicts today

victions Mr Justice Kelly gave his reasons for relying on Black, who gave evidence against 33 of the 38 defendants in a trial which began on December 6 last year.

He said that after watching Black, who appeared in court for 15 of the 117 days of the hearing, "my conclusion was that, in his accounts of the incidents and the participants, he was one of the best witnesses I have ever heard."

"By that I mean, one of the most convincing witnesses I have heard in my experiences of criminal trials. I am satisfied that any other tribunal of fact, having heard him would have reached the same conclusion."

Earlier in his judgment, the judge said he had to warn himself of the great danger of relying on the word of an alleged accomplice.

Black, he said, "was up to his neck in terrorist activity", and "the violence and atrocities of the IRA did not deter him."

"Clearly he was a dangerous and ruthless terrorist, and had he not been caught by the police in 1975, and again in November 1981, the probabilities are that by now his crimes would have multiplied."

The informer now in hiding, has been granted immunity. Many of the accusations against him are the same as those against the men facing trial.

They include murder, attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, firearms offences, kidnapping, hijacking and bombings.

Today Mr Justice Kelly will continue to deliver his judgment in the other cases before him.

Eisteddfod protesters condemned

From Tim Jones

Llangefni

Welsh language extremists were condemned by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, yesterday as being counter-productive.

Mr Edwards had been harassed by 30 of them during a walkabout on the National Eisteddfod field at Llangefni, Gwynedd.

The demonstrators tried to place stickers on him calling for the automatic right to Welsh language education and to give him a book outlining their case for increased legal status for Welsh.

Mr Edwards said: "The only thing these divisive demonstrators achieve is to create animosity among a large number of people who care about the language and culture."

The Government had provided £19m in the past four years to aid the language and he would be influenced in allocating more money by the people who worked to make the festival a success.

The society's members said they would resume their campaign of smashing and defacing English-only road signs in Wales.

Miss Angharad Tomos, the chairman, said the failure to make all signs bilingual left the society with no alternative.

One of the loudest men in yesterday's Eisteddfod crowd of 20,000 was Mr Frederick Green, aged 70, the sole exile to make the journey from Patagonia, Argentina.

Inside the pavilion, Miss Eluned Phillips of Conarth, Dyfed, became the first woman to win the poetry crown twice. She is already only the second woman to take the crown.

Marbles claim supported

By Christopher Warman

Arts Correspondent

The International Council of Museums yesterday passed a resolution supporting the claim by the Greek Government for the return of the Elgin Marbles, which are in the British Museum.

At its conference at the Barbican Centre in London, the council called for the return of cultural property to its countries of origin.

Although no specific names or examples were mentioned in the general resolution, Dr Yannis Tsedakis, director of the Department of Antiquities at the Ministry of Culture in Athens, described the decision as "a moral victory for us."

He admitted that the resolution was unlikely to help to persuade the trustees of the British Museum or the British Government to hand over the marbles.

That view was echoed by Dr David Wilson, director of the conference, who commented: "The resolution was nothing new and I do not believe it will have influence on either the trustees of the British Museum or the Government."

The resolution was one of few at the conference, attended by nearly 1,000 museum representatives from all over the world, to generate any discussion, and Dr Tsedakis took advantage of the occasion to press the Greek claim for the return of the marbles.

He said that the "regrettable" fact was that the removal, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, of the Parthenon Marbles from their original position, destroyed the unity of a unique monument.



Christopher Black, the IRA informer,



and (right) tight security near the Belfast court where his evidence has been heard.

Glue-sniff charges challenged

Two brothers accused of endangering children's lives by selling them glue-sniffing kits yesterday challenged the charges in a test case in the High Court in Edinburgh.

Khalid Raja, aged 23, and Ahmed Raja, aged 23, of Bolton Drive, Glasgow, who run a shop in Salt Market, Glasgow, are accused of culpable and reckless conduct.

It is alleged that, over two years, they supplied at least 18 children aged between 8 and 15 with solvents, particularly glue, and containers such as crisp packets or plastic bags for inhalation.

It is further alleged that they knew the children intended to inhale the solvents and that they therefore caused or procured inhalation by the children. They are also charged with receiving stolen goods from nine of the children in exchange for solvents.

They are due to stand trial in the High Court in Glasgow on September 19, but today's preliminary hearing was to decide whether the trial will go ahead.

Lord McCluskey, QC, for Khalid Raja, said the main charge disclosed no crime known to the law of Scotland. A solvent was not an illegal or controlled substance, he said.

But Lord MacKay, the Lord Advocate, said: "The point in this case is that the Crown are undertaking to prove the supply was for the purpose of inhaling solvents which causes danger to health and life. That is a crime known to the law of Scotland."

"It is a relevant factor that these were children and not adults of mature years who would be expected to form a judgment of their own."

The two shopkeepers knew the children intended to inhale the solvents.

It was not a criminal offence to possess a solvent, including glue, with or without inhalation machinery such as crisp or plastic bags.

The hearing, before the trial judge Lord Ainslie, was adjourned until today.

Duffy denies TUC seats 'fiddle'

By Barry Clements, Labour Reporter

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, denied yesterday that his union was claiming a seat on the TUC General Council to which it was entitled. He insisted that the membership of the AUEW, Britain's second biggest union, was more than one million and therefore entitled it to four seats on the labour movement's most powerful body.

All other unions should look to their membership figures if there was an allegation about a union.

A confidential internal paper stating that the total audited membership was 944,053 did not include 62,000 workers who were in arrears with their contributions, but still constitutionally members of the union, he said.

The paper had been prepared for officials who, it was hoped, would "chase up" those who were behind with their payments. But he admitted that more than 100,000 of his members were no longer fully employed and said that Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary, had been "perturbed" over the allegations.

New leads on child murders

Detectives investigating the murders of Caroline Hogg and Susan Maxwell are receiving new leads every day and are very optimistic, the police chief leading the inquiries said yesterday.

Mr Hector Clark, Assistant Chief Constable of Northumbria, was visiting laybys less than 30 miles apart where the girls were found dead.

Susan Maxwell, aged 11, was abducted from her home in Northumberland and found in Staffordshire in July last year. Caroline Hogg, aged five, was snatched near her Edinburgh home last month.

Mr Clark said the police still thought there was a good possibility that one killer was responsible.

Trading stamps for holidays

After a year of negotiations the use of trading stamps for holidays has been approved by the Association of British Travel Agents (Abta).

Its 2,000 members are now free to accept books of stamps in part payment for package holidays and other travel.

The scheme has come from Holiday Stamp, a Milton Keynes-based company. Stamps will be issued by non-travel retailers but with only one key retailer in each sector accepted within the scheme.

Holiday Stamp is close to finalizing deals with a national petrol sales chain and one of the big grocery multiples.

Other outlets expected to give stamps include chains in the motor trade, the do-it-yourself sector and the licensed trade. Stamps will be collected in books to the value of £2.

Hunt infiltrator hopes for job

The League Against Cruel Sports may reappoint Mr Michael Huskinson, the infiltrator whose role in posing as a hunt supporter was disclosed in *The Times* yesterday.

Mr Richard Course, executive director of the league, said five years ago for desertion and criminal damage to the grave of John Peel "was the action of a young man, and we are fully confident that he would not act in such a silly way again."

Michelin strike

Backed by their colleagues in the Netherlands, the 1,100 strikers at the Michelin tyre factory in Stoke-on-Trent decided at a mass meeting yesterday to continue their fight against weekend shifts although the management has threatened them with dismissal.

Telecom choice

British Telecom has been given approval in principle by North Dorset District Council to build an £80m satellite earth station complex on a site in Milton on Stour. It will now choose either the Dorset site or one in Henstridge, Somerset, which was approved two months ago.

Bodies found

Rescue teams in the Irish Republic believe they have recovered the bodies of all the eight young men who were swept out to sea at Doolin, Co. Clare, at the weekend.

Bogus police

Surrey police are searching for imposters posing as traffic police who they say have been detaining motorists in Surrey for up to an hour at the roadside and insulting them.

Poll rivals 'will harm Labour'

By Philip Welfeter

Political Reporter

Mr Denzil Davies, one of the five candidates for the Labour Party's deputy leadership, said last night that the election of either Mr Roy Hattersley or Mr Michael Meacher to the post could cause further trouble for the party.

With the likelihood that Mr Neil Kinnock will become Labour's leader in the autumn, interest in the Labour movement is growing over the contest for deputy, and the threat which Mr Meacher poses to the "dream ticket" combination of Mr Kinnock as leader with Mr Hattersley as number two.

Some Labour MPs, who have 30 per cent of the votes in Labour's electoral college, believe that if it has to be an all-left ticket, Mr Davies, the party's chief spokesman on Wales and a former Treasury minister, would be more acceptable than Mr Meacher in the deputy post.

Mr Davies said last night "that without disparaging the personal qualities of Mr Hattersley and Mr Meacher, the election of either might well not defuse tension within the party and could well lead to further damaging contests for the deputy leadership in the future."

Mr Davies, speaking to Young Socialists in Gloucester, said he was beholden to no one or nothing except the traditional values and aspirations of the Labour movement. He said: "I believe that my election would reduce the aggression and would enable the person who is elected as leader to get on with the job of winning the next election."

From the left, there were predictions that the Government would have to appoint Civil Service commissioners to direct the affairs of the high spending London boroughs.

"And if commissioners come in they will have to make their way through a few thousand people", the deputy leader of Labour-controlled Islington Ms Valerie Vence, said.

Islington, giving a lead likely

Mr Davies: More trouble ahead

Three more typhoid cases confirmed as total reaches 22

By Stephen Goodwin

The number of Britons who have developed typhoid after returning from the Greek island of Kos has risen to 22, with three more cases being confirmed, but the outbreak has persuaded few intending holidaymakers to change their plans.

British tour operators using the 260-bed Ramira Beach Hotel, where all the victims stayed, report few cancellations or clients wishing to change hotels.

A spokeswoman for Thomson Holidays, which has more than twenty people leaving for the Ramira Beach today, said people having "looked forward to their holiday, are determined to go ahead with it."

Thomson had offered clients leaving for the hotel today either an alternative holiday or their money back if they were unhappy about the Ramira Beach. Another operator, Horizon, reported one family cancelling from a group of 22 bound for the hotel today, but added two late bookings.

The Department of Health has confirmed 11 cases of typhoid from the outbreak and is awaiting the results from tests on another 11 already confirmed by doctors.

A spokesman for the department said as far as he was aware information on the victims was being passed to the Greek authorities, although there was some delay. "If someone is ill with typhoid they are not in a position to be answering a string of questions", he said.

Reports from Athens suggest

Greece is less than happy over information received from the Department of Health, and has asked for more details. "It would help us to know their names, what tavernas they ate in, what excursions they went on", said a Greek health ministry official.

Typhoid victims are not rare in Britain as the latest incident might suggest. In the four years from 1978 to 1982, a total of 1,092 cases were reported, of which seven proved fatal. Eighty-eight per cent of the victims contracted the disease outside Britain, but only a small minority from Mediterranean areas.

According to the Department of Health, of the 11 officially confirmed cases, three more than Monday, three from Kent, two from Hertfordshire, two from London, two from Nottinghamshire, and one each from Birmingham and Oldham.

No further cases have been reported among holidaymakers returning from the Algarve region of Portugal where Mr Michael Kaszuba, 27, from Dudley, West Midlands, is said to have contracted the disease while staying at a self-catering apartment at Albufeira.

Mr Kaszuba is now in the East Birmingham Hospital and said to be in no danger. A woman who contracted typhoid at the Ramira Beach is in the same hospital.

The Wellcome Foundation of London, which manufactures typhoid vaccine, says that wholesalers and chemists have been caught on the hop.

Rates reform anger unites parties

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

Conservative and Labour politicians joined yesterday in predicting that a direct result of the Government's White Paper on rates would be the arrival in town halls of Civil Service commissioners.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, a Conservative backbench MP and consistent critic of the Government's failure to reform the business rate, urged councillors to let the commissioning process be a "nightmare" for the Government.

Other responses to the new spending figures for councils were less dramatic, but still disapproving. Conservative-controlled Buckinghamshire condemned as "clearly insufficient" its allocation for next year.

The Conservative minority at the Greater London Council, which has been asked to cut its budget by 34 per cent in cash, nearly £300m, are restive about the Government's timetable. Their leader, Mr Alan Cresswell, said the excess of the Labour Party in London were "justified" but this did not justify legislation to "castrate" the council.

Leaders of the metropolitan counties yesterday met Lord Belwin, minister for local government, to plead their case against abolition. Afterwards, Mr John Gunnell, leader of West Yorkshire, criticized the absence of "serious thought" by the Government; Lord Belwin had suggested that the organization of public transport in the metropolitan areas was "up for grabs".

It provides for the maintenance of essential services and safety requirements during any such action.

The Ministry of Defence said yesterday that the negotiations had gone extremely smoothly with the full cooperation of the unions.

The agreement covers all vessels and installations at Rosyth, but is likely to be particularly important when Polaris submarines are being refitted there.

Similar negotiations are believed to be in progress at Devonport dockyard, and at the maintenance base at Portsmouth.

Rosyth deal

Agreement has been reached for key workers at the naval base at Rosyth on the Firth of Forth to be exempted from any call for a strike.

The agreement between the management and the engineering, transport, electricians and municipal and boilermakers' unions is designed to ensure the safety of the base and its employees, in the event of industrial action.

The Financial Times dispute

Man who 'steadies management's hand'

As the two-month strike at the *Financial Times* lurches deeper into mutual intransigence, trade unionists think they have identified an eminence grise on the side of management.

Mr John McKay, former right-hand man to Sir Michael Edwards at BL, is thought to be a prominent influence on company tactics, although someone who has nevertheless adopted a "low profile" in face-to-face confrontations.

Mr Alan Hare, chairman and chief executive of the newspaper, has insisted without equivocation that an independent mediator's report, underwritten by Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, should be accepted by the National Graphical Association, (NGA) the union at the centre of the dispute.

Mr Hare's hardline approach was reinforced by the NGA's promise to "respect" the report, by Mr Murray's endorsement, and, it is thought, by the influence of Mr McKay.

under the most extreme pressure. He is not a red-and-the-beds man, but he knew exactly what he wanted and would stick to it."

It is thought that Mr McKay will be counselling the management to stick to its guns, make no major concessions, and that he will be helping to draft all press releases, letters and memoranda to employees. "He will be steadying the management's hand", a noted industry source said.

In the background to the dispute - and possibly the reason for Mr McKay's appearance at the paper is the issue of new technology.

Overseas selling prices are set by the market and close to the cost of production. The *Financial Times* is the only newspaper in the world to print its own paper. It has a circulation of 1.2 million copies a day. The *Financial Times* is the only newspaper in the world to print its own paper. It has a circulation of 1.2 million copies a day.

Channel tunnel shows new signs of life

By Michael Bailey

Transport Editor

The idea of a Channel Tunnel is expected to receive fresh impetus this year from renewed interest by the British Government and new moves in France.

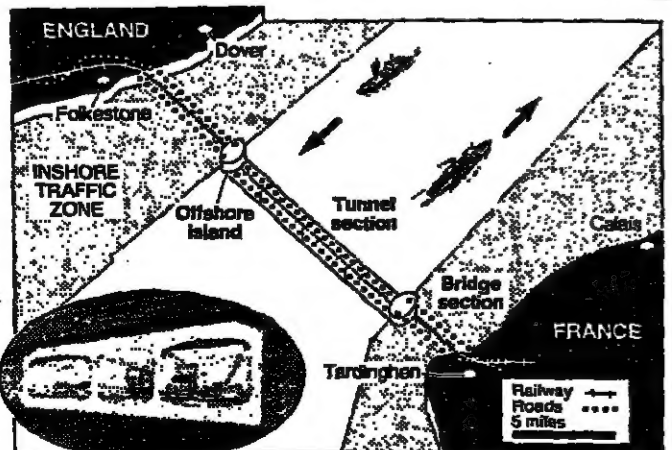
Two of France's biggest construction groups are to join Britain's Euroroute group whose plan for a road and rail bridge and tunnel is now seen as a front runner after early doubts about its cost - £3,800m at 1980 prices compared with about £1,000m for a single rail tunnel.

It would use artificial islands linked to land by low bridges and to each other by a tunnel under the main shipping lanes. Most of the structure would be prefabricated in shipyards, providing 50,000 jobs for five years in depressed areas.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of British Steel and chairman-designated of the National Coal Board, thought up the scheme from his American experience and is chairman of Euroroute.

He declined yesterday to name the French groups before they had identified themselves in France. But he said that coming on top of a new willingness by the European Community to back the project, their arrival would help to breathe new life into it.

In Britain the project has subsided for the past year after a



The Euroroute scheme. Inset: The railway flanked by road lanes in the tunnel section.

flurry of activity during the previous three.

It last came before the Cabinet at the height of the Falklands war on the day news was received of the sinking of the Sheffield. In such circumstances, the Channel Tunnel sank without trace.

Now Mr Tom King, the new Secretary of State for Transport, is awaiting a report commissioned from five clearing banks - Midland and National Westminster together with three

from France - into the financial complexities of the project.

At the same time pressure from the promoters is building up. They cannot keep together indefinitely the resources to promote the scheme. Euroroute alone, composed of British Steel, British Shipbuilders, Trafalgar House, Fairclough Construction, John Howard, Raymond International, and Lazards, has spent nearly £1m on design and economic studies.

The scheme is also so big and

slow-moving that it must get off the ground early in the life of the present parliament for the Government to draw some advantage from it in the run-in to the next general election.

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Rolling back

Lizzie a large mobile field bakery once used by the 8th Army in the Second World War, has been denobbed from service in the Falkland Islands. She was called out of retirement from the Museum of Army Transport in Beverley, Humberside.

50 من الأصل

Nell Gwynne wins her claim for equal pay with male court jesters

Nell Gwynne, alias Miss Gaynor Miles, yesterday won her claim at an industrial tribunal that she had been unfairly treated by a restaurant that paid her less than it paid two male court jesters in an historical entertainment.

The tribunal in London ruled that even though the jobs were different, they were of equal value. It upheld her claim under the 1970 Equal Pay Act and told the two parties to settle compensation - thought to be about £1,500 - between themselves.

Last night the Equal Opportunities Commission welcomed the decision as an important one, especially for its ruling on "equal value", which would encourage women in other fields to seek equal pay even though their jobs were different from male colleagues.

Miss Miles, aged 28, of Shepherd's Hill, Highgate, north London, played the part of Charles II's mistress for two years at the Beefeater by the Tower restaurant until January, 1982, receiving between £23 and £40 a week less than a jester.

After the two-day hearing the

actress said that she was "delighted" with the outcome. "I am very, very pleased. I hope it may show other women that it can be done."

She said that her campaign for equal pay, involving an 18-month legal battle prior to yesterday's judgment, had been very taxing.

Mr David Pannick, her solicitor, told the tribunal that the "basic entertainment functions of Miss Miles as a lady of the court and the male jesters were broadly the same."

"We are not dealing with a performance of *Hamlet* here. We are dealing with a company that is providing general entertainment to its audience. Each part is as physically and mentally taxing as any other," he said.

For the employers, Shakespeare Tavern Playhouse (London), Mr Allen Dyer said there were "material differences" between the work of the jesters and the ladies of the court, which were reflected in pay levels.

Legally, the case does not yet create a precedent which other women inside and outside the entertainment world can follow.

only a decision of the Employment Appeals Tribunal (a second stage in litigation) can establish legal precedent.

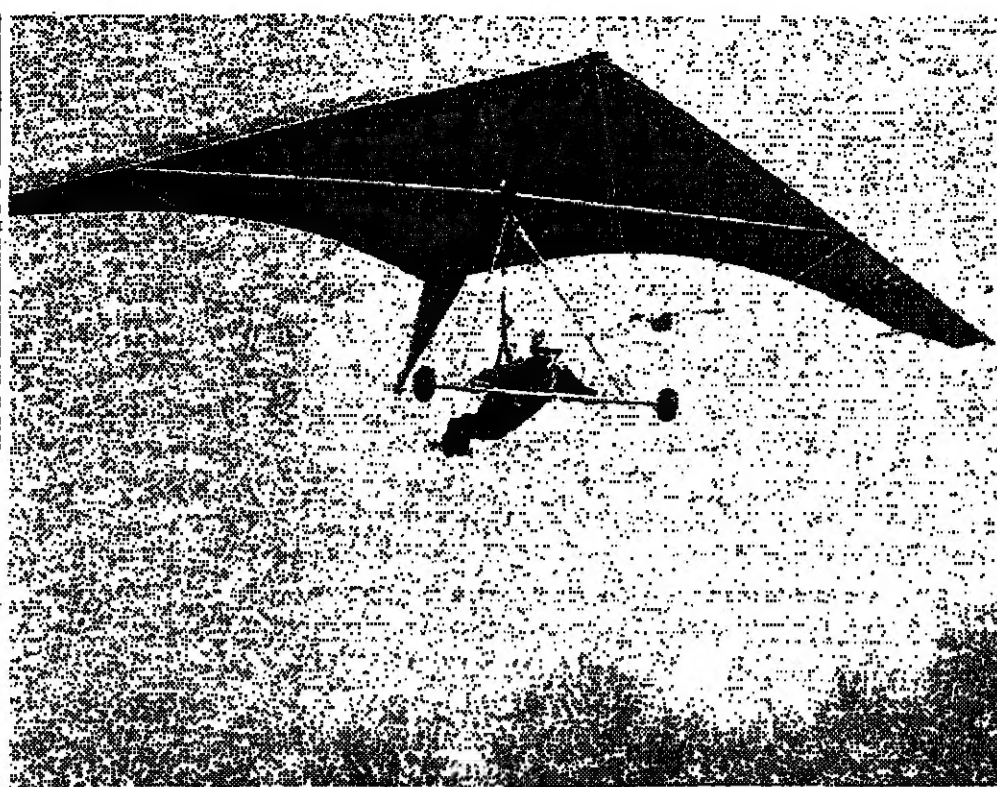
However, the Equal Opportunities Commission, which backed Miss Miles' case, said it was the first successful case of its kind in the entertainment industry.

"The case will also encourage other women in other fields to claim equal pay for work of equal value", the commission said.

One example could be in the clothing industry where jobs are traditionally segregated, with women machinists receiving lower pay than male cutters - jobs that might be considered as equal in value.

Similarly, a senior secretary might claim equal pay with someone on the lower rungs of management.

"The significance of this decision on equal value stems from the fact that the Government is currently attempting to draft legislation to extend Britain's Equal Pay Act to incorporate equal value", the commission said.



Army inquiry opened on hang glider death

An inquiry began yesterday into the death of a senior army hang gliding expert killed in a hang gliding accident at Hay Blunt, Powys, mid Wales.

Captain James Taggart, aged 41, (pictured above and right), who was awarded the MBE in January for his services to the sport, plunged 300ft to his death shortly after taking off on a test flight on Monday evening. He was commanding officer of the Army's hang gliding centre at Sennybridge, part of the adventure training school there.

Captain Taggart, a father of three, from Llandford, Bordon, Hampshire, was training five other students at the time of the accident. An inquest is also to be held.

Capt Taggart pioneered the sport in the Army and convinced the Ministry of Defence to officially recognize it by opening the school.



Wave of price rises expected as North pays more for beer

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A wave of draught beer price rises, adding an average 2p to a pint of bitter, was signalled yesterday as increases were announced in the North-West of England, the West Midlands and Scotland. Draught lager is mostly up by 3p.

The move comes as beer sales have reached their best level for years during the heatwave. Sales have risen by up to 15 per cent in the North and 20 per cent in the South.

Lager sales nationally have climbed by at least a third during the heatwave.

But brewers yesterday discounted suggestions that they are cashing in on increased demand. It still seems likely that the past months sales surge will merely cancel out the effects of the wet spring when beer production slumped, the Brewers' Society said.

By the end of the year beer production is likely to be still at last year's declined levels, the society added.

The North-West price rises have so far come from Greenall Whitley, the regional brewer at Warrington, the Manchester-based Boddington's Breweries, Grand Metropolitan's Wilsons and Tetley Walker, part of Allied-Lyons. Brewers blame cost increases for the rises.

Other brewers are expected to follow with their own increases in the North-west.

In parts of the West Midlands there are price increases of up to 2p a pint from Allied-Lyons through its Ansells subsidiary Tennents, the Scottish arm of Bass, is increasing larger prices by 3p a pint.

There is increasing speculation in the trade that by the autumn price rises will be seen in the South.

Chef and Brewer, part of Grand Metropolitan, is dropping Guinness at 75 outlets and may drop it at even more of its 1,460 public houses. It wants a better deal from Arthur Guinness and Son on profit margins and promotions.

North Sea blast will have little effect on oil flow

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The explosion and fire on the North Sea oil platform which injured 12 men, will have only a slight effect on production from the Forties field. After the blast the men were flown to hospital and 71 other rig workers were evacuated.

All the injured men are in "stable" condition although seven are being kept in a sterile area. All have burns to their hands, faces and backs.

The fire followed the explosion, when drilling work on a new well hit an unexpected pocket of gas a quarter of the way down to the final depth at 2,000 metres.

Blow-out preventers can only be fitted to drilling equipment when the drill is close to its final depth and normally the weight of drilling mud is enough to prevent problems from gas pockets.

A team from British Petroleum, the operator of the field, which is Britain's second largest, has arrived at the platform, 110 miles east of Aberdeen, to investigate the cause of the accident.

Radio tests

The BBC is to start a year's experiment on October 3, in providing neighbourhood radio for districts within Greater Manchester. It will transmit specially made "neighbourhood" programmes for a few hours every day.

Security watch on a new pen

By Richard Evans

A security operation which would not disgrace the combined talents of James Bond, MI5 and the KGB is being mounted in a small factory outside Paris all for the sake of a fountain pen.

With just a month to go before the pen's world-wide launch, the Parker Pen company is taking every conceivable precaution against what it describes as the risk of industrial espionage.

A 24-hour guard has been mounted on a "permanently locked" section of the factory at Meru, north of Paris, which is producing the new model.

Employees at the plant have had to sign a document pledging not to reveal the details of their work. Telephone calls concerning the pen between the firm's European headquarters in Newhaven, Sussex, and the French factory have been banned, and all letters and documents referring to the product are despatched in specially sealed envelopes.

"All staff are forbidden to enter the area where the pen is being prepared", M Pierre Laffly, general manager of Parker France, said yesterday.

"Only three people, myself included, are authorized to

enter. Only two people are working on the most secret processes, and they are solemnly pledged to keep their task a secret."

The new pen's imminent arrival comes shortly after the Parker declared its first losses since being founded in 1932. The firm is hoping that its new invention will, together with a £20m investment and modernization programme, point the way to a more profitable future.

Amid the secrecy, one thing is certain; the new pen will not be cheap. "The price is likely to run into four figures", a spokesman said last night.

Hay-fever bureau to back earlier exams

By David Nicholson-Lord

The board of the National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau is expected to propose that school and university examinations should be held a month earlier to avoid the worst of the hay-fever season, which has been particularly bad this year.

The first season of national pollen forecasts ends on August 12, when counts should be low or non-existent in all but the most extreme areas of Northern Scotland.

The bureau said yesterday that there have been many pollen counts of more than 2,000 and levels had been up to three times worse than last year.

It said that after a poor start the accuracy of forecasts had achieved 80 per cent and it described the service, the first national system of pollen forecasts in the world, as an outstanding success.

The first forecasts, from June 1, were hampered by the abnormally cold and wet weather in April and May followed by temperatures into the 90s in late June and July.

This compressed the hay-fever season and disrupted the climatic model on which the forecasts are based.

Concern over examination times is based on the fact that although there are six million estimated hay-fever sufferers in Britain, these are concentrated in the 15-24 age range.

Research indicates that one in six students taking O- or A-levels or university examinations is affected.

The newly-constituted board of the bureau, which includes parliamentarians and representatives from government departments, is to meet shortly to discuss examinations and also the effects of hay-fever on driving.

Mr John Haschak, an executive officer with the bureau, said yesterday: "We are not talking about a drastic revision of the whole school year, just shifting examinations forward a month so that they would all be over by the beginning of June." This was already case in Scotland, he added.

Cerne giant gets some new lines

Volunteers from the British Trust for Conservation are taking about four tons of chalk to Dorset to improve the outline of the Cerne Giant, the 180ft full-frontal male figure cut into a hill above Cerne Abbas.

Miss Ceri Lloyd-Jones, the volunteers' leader, said: "We are only doing the arms, the horizontal lines."

"From the road some of the lines cannot be seen. We are trying to make him look a bit more obvious."

The giant's folklore includes the belief that women who sit on one part of his anatomy will conceive.

The restoration, which began yesterday, is being sponsored by Heineken, The Lager company.

Bail refused for Nilsen

Dennis Andrew Nilsen, aged 37, who is accused of five murders, was refused bail at the High Court yesterday. Nilsen, a former policeman and civil servant, of Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, north London, represented himself in an application before Judge David Tudor Price, the Common Sergeant. The hearing was transferred from the Central Criminal Court, which is in recess.

Forged letter charge

The husband of Soraya Khashoggi, wealthy former wife of Mr Adnan Khashoggi, the Arab businessman, was charged yesterday at Marlborough Street Court with misusing her Swiss bank account.

Arthur Ruple, aged 22, of Queen's Gate, South Kensington, was charged also with forging a letter of authority from his estranged wife to Harrods store in London and was further remanded on bail.

Baby recovering

A newborn baby found in a bus station lavatory in Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, on Monday is making good progress in hospital. A police spokesman said: "We are very anxious about the mother. She may need medical attention."

Burns victim

Mr Tom Cotterill, aged 57, a redundant pottery worker, was critically ill with burns yesterday after a gas explosion wrecked his semi-detached council house in Stoke-on-Trent.

Cocaine charge

Katie Gielgud, the actress, was sent on unconditional bail from Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court London, yesterday, for trial accused of having cocaine and supplying it to a newspaper reporter.

Hover trial

A new type of Vosper hovercraft, which uses water rather than air propellers, has been chartered by Sealink for a three-month trial on the run from Portsmouth to Ryde.

Homosexual theory in murder of TV actor

By Our Crime Reporter

The killer of Mr Peter Arne (right), the television and film actor, was being hunted by police yesterday. Mr Arne, aged 63, died at his London flat in what detectives believe was a murder with homosexual overtones.

The body of Mr Arne, who was familiar to television viewers for his roles in series such as *Secret Army* and *Triangle*, was discovered by police on Monday evening. He had been severely battered around the head that initial identification was impossible.

Police were called to his flat, on the ground floor of a small block in Hans Place, Knightsbridge, after a Filipino maid discovered bloodstains and a piece of blooded wood in the communal hall. Mr Arne was found in the hall of his flat.

He was seen leaving his



home, close to Harrods, on Monday morning with a friend who had been staying with him. The man has been seen by police and is not a suspect.

Detectives believe that Mr Arne, a bachelor, was a homosexual.

Asbestos risks report 'suppressed'

Professor Donald Acheson, who becomes chief medical officer at the Dept of Health and Social Security in October, has accused the Government of covering up a report on asbestos dangers. He and a colleague, Dr Martin Gardner, claim that ministers suppressed findings for political reasons.

In a report, the doctors call for a ban on the importing of blue and brown asbestos because it could cause cancer. The doctors, who work at Southampton University, have also asked for tighter controls on white asbestos.

Dr Gardner said the Government had suppressed the findings because they could lead to new legislation. The Health and Safety executive denied that there had been a cover-up.

French 'first language' in 98% of schools

By Our Education Correspondent

About 98 per cent of schools in England, Wales and Northern Ireland teach French as the main foreign language, the Department of Education and Science said in a report published yesterday.

The survey, carried out last autumn by the Assessment of Performance Unit on 1,049 schools, shows that it is rare for schools to teach German to children aged 13 as the main foreign language and even more unusual for Spanish to be taught.

APU Occasional Paper No 2, *Foreign Language Provision, Survey of Schools, Autumn 1982* (Free from publications despatch centre, DES, Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 1AZ, or from room 477a at DES).

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF INDEX-LINKED CERTIFICATES AND S.A.Y.E.

NEW SUPPLEMENT

2.4%

FOR 1983-1984

A new supplement of 2.4% p.a. on top of index linking has been announced for index-linked National Savings held in 1983-84. This is in addition to the 2.4% supplement for 1982-83 and follows the same pattern.

National Savings Certificates

The new supplement will be earned if Index-linked Certificates are held for the whole year until 1 November 1984. It will be calculated on the index-linked value at 31 October 1983. This value includes the current supplement accruing on 1 November 1983.

Index-linked SAYE

The 2.4% supplement payable for 1983-84 can be earned on similar terms to the supplement accruing on 1 December 1983 for the year 1982-83. Holders will be sent details individually.

No supplements are earned if you cash in early.



Stone ends his mission to Central America with peace hopes raised

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Mr Richard Stone, the special United States envoy to Central America, returned to Washington early yesterday having finally made contact with left-wing El Salvador guerrillas and the Soviet-supported Sandinista Government in Nicaragua.

His mission, which has been beset by frustrations, suddenly appeared to bear results in its final few days and there is a distinct feeling that an agreement for regional negotiations - not involving the United States - could be in the making.

Mr Stone spent three hours on Nicaraguan soil before boarding his jet for a direct flight to Washington, thus ending his third trip to the region, during which he shuttled from nation to nation in a manner reminiscent of the old style of Dr Henry Kissinger.

Dr Kissinger, who heads a presidential commission studying long-term solutions in Central America, will be given a direct account of events by Mr Stone, as will President Reagan and Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State.

Señor Ruben Zamora, a director of the Democratic Revolutionary Front in El Salvador - political wing of five guerrilla groups opposing the US-backed Government - said in an interview broadcast in the United States that as a result of meeting Mr Stone in Colombia on Sunday, "the chances for a political solution are much better."

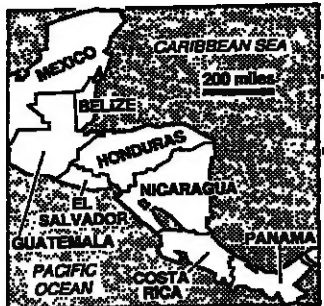
He added: "We have agreed to have a full meeting between the representatives of the US Government and the representatives of our side. The full meeting is going to be with an open agenda."

Although Mr Stone has made some headway in his efforts to get regional negotiations under way, US Administration officials say there is still a long way to go. Apart from Mr Stone's efforts, considerable attention is also being paid within the Administration to the efforts of the Contadora group - Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

The US had previously looked more towards the Organization of American States as a forum for peace negotiations, doubtless in the expectation that it might be more sympathetic to US policies.

The attention being paid to the Contadora nations, coupled with assertions that the US wants merely to facilitate peace talks but not participate, emphasizes the Administration's strategy of not unduly putting the Central American conflicts into an East-West context.

Even Dr Fidel Castro of



Cuba, it seems, is helping to facilitate that strategy by its current abandonment of East-West rhetoric.

According to reports in Washington yesterday, mock bombing runs will be held over Honduras during the extensive military exercises between US and Honduran troops to be held between now and February.

The high point of the exercises is expected in November, when 17,000 US military men, 19 naval ships and extensive amounts of weaponry will be employed.

● MANAGUA: Nicaraguan leaders told Mr Stone here on Monday that US warships must withdraw from Central America's coasts as a preliminary to starting a regional pacification process, informed sources said (AFP and Reuters reports).

Mr Stone came here after talking with a representative of El Salvador's rebels on Sunday in Colombia, the first direct contact with them by a US official.

Mr Stone spent an hour with



President Roberto Somoza Cordeiro of Honduras, who, relations said, has been admitted to hospital after suffering severe stomach pains. Earlier the Government said the President was in normal and stable condition in a hospital in Comayagua, 60 miles north of the capital, after being admitted on Sunday.

Señor Daniel Ortega, the junta's leader, and the Foreign Minister, Señor Miguel D'Escoto on Monday. The subject of their talks was not disclosed, but both sides described them as useful.

Thirty minutes after Mr Stone left for Washington, the secretary-general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Mr Yuri Fokin, joined Señor Ortega and Señor D'Escoto at a press conference. Señor D'Escoto said he accepted Mr Fokin's invitation to Moscow to discuss the next meeting of the UN General Assembly.

Mr Stone told reporters his talks with Señor Ortega and Señor D'Escoto had been "very broad and the results useful and positive. The conversation will continue in the future," he said.

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry communiqué said the talks had been useful and that Nicaragua would continue its efforts towards peaceful resolution of the region's conflicts.

The US arms and finances some 7,000 Nicaraguan exile rebels fighting from Honduras bases to overthrow the Government in Managua.

● SAN JOSE: Dr Zamora denied on Monday that Mr Stone was acting as a mediator between the Salvadorean Government and the guerrillas (Martha Honey wires).

During his brief stopover here en route from Colombia to Nicaragua, Dr Zamora said he had called the press conference to avoid possible distortions and to clarify Mr Stone's role. Chosing his words carefully, he emphasized that he was pleased with the results of his initial meeting on Sunday with Mr Stone.

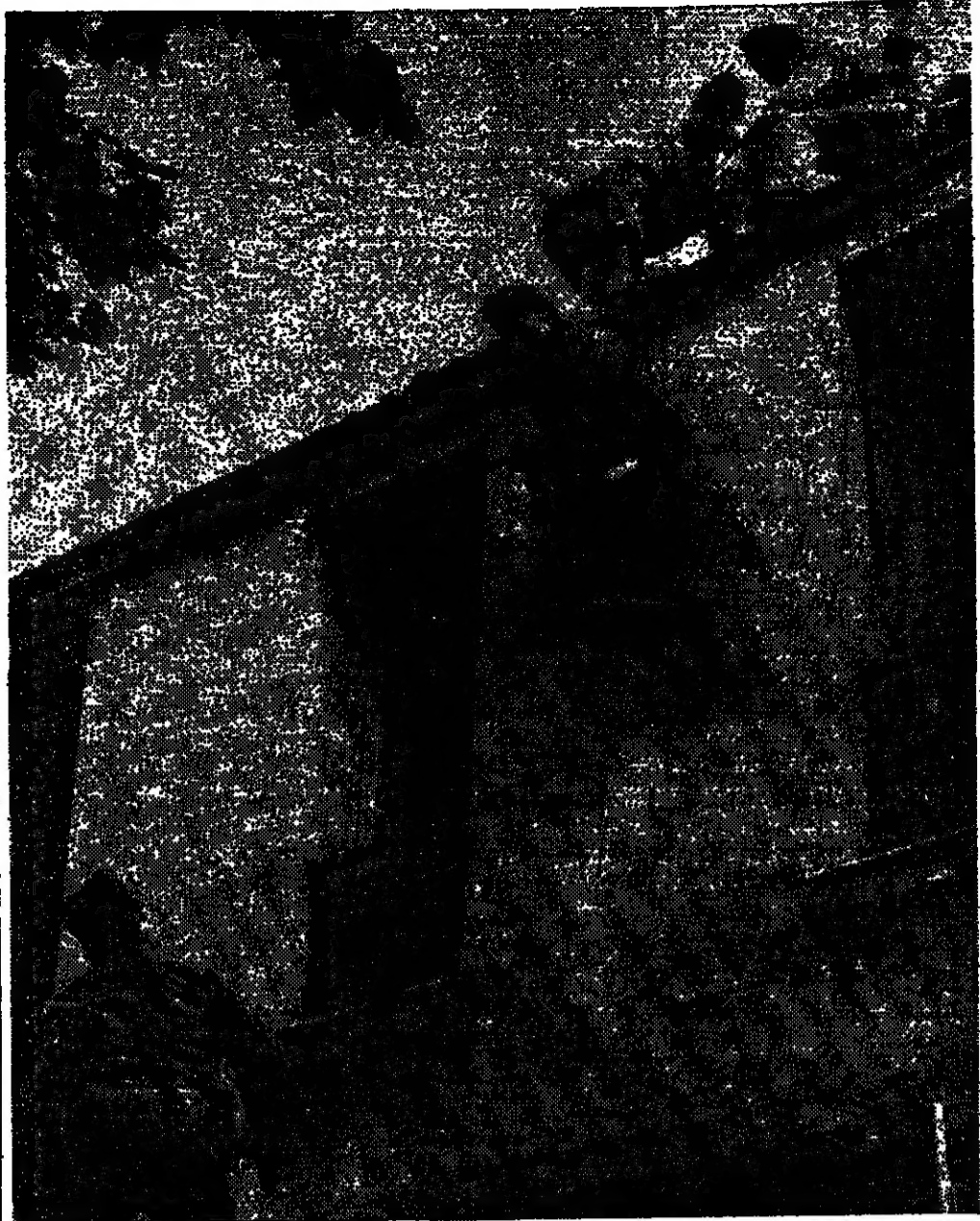
But he was clearly disturbed by some interpretations being given to the talks which portray the US envoy as acting as an intermediary.

"If someone wants to be a mediator he must be a neutral party in the conflict," Dr Zamora stated. "To talk of the US Government as a neutral party in the Salvadorean conflict is a bad taste joke."

The urbane and articulate Dr Zamora is one of three leaders and the chief political spokesman of the FMLN-FDR (Frente Farabundo Martí de Liberación Nacional-Frente Democrático Revolucionario), the board-based left-wing coalition fighting against the Salvadorean Government.

● SAN SALVADOR: Government troops continue sweeps in northern El Salvador on Monday to push guerrillas into mountainous border territory, according to military spokesmen (Reuters reports).

James Curran, page 8



Strong-arm tactics: A squatter hanging from the roof of a Paris building with three policemen trying to rescue him. He had been shouting abuse at them as they cleared a dozen other squatters from the building. He was unhurt.

Russians halt pacifist marchers

Prague (AFP) - A group of some 20 American and Western European pacifists are trying to march for universal disarmament through Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union but the going is rough.

After entering Czechoslovakia, the first policeman they met confiscated their banner reading "Disarmament and Liberty".

In Prague, an official of the communist-backed World Peace Conference that just ended here advised the group to return to the West to fight "imperialist designs", saying that it was "impossible to put aggressive Western imperialists in the same sack with peaceful Socialist governments."

The American, British, Canadian, French, Irish, Dutch and West German youths also were admonished to stop making slogans about human rights.

The Soviet authorities have said the group may enter the Soviet Union only if they take the train to Moscow.

The march began in Seattle, Washington, in March 1981. Many marchers grew weary and dropped out. But others pacifists along their route were inspired to take their places.

First the group headed for peace for 21 days in front of the White House. They trekked unimpeded through Britain, France, Belgium and West Germany.

US warship evades Auckland armada

From W. P. Reeves, Wellington

A protest armada of 200 small boats and sailing craft harassed the US nuclear-powered cruiser, the Texas, but failed to stop her from entering the port of Auckland yesterday.

One yacht which swung across the bows of the 11,500-tonne warship and slid along its hull, checked the vessel's passage, but a strong police and navy flotilla of 50 ships cleared the way.

There were a number of arrests and the visit has become the focus of a growing anti-nuclear movement. A rally of more than 2,000 people gathered in Auckland at lunchtime to protest.

The US Navy declines to say whether the ship carries nuclear arms but the protesters presume it does. The Government view is that banning such visits would be inconsistent with the ANZUS alliance, a defence pact linking the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

The teams, led by Mr Yao

Moscow tightens grip on police to stop corruption

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet authorities are taking steps to tighten political control over the police after a series of official criticisms of police corruption.

At its last weekly session, the Politburo passed a resolution "on the establishment of political organs in the system of the Ministry of the Interior".

Informed sources said it was becoming clear that key departments of the Interior Ministry which control the police and the judiciary were being subjected to closer Communist Party supervision.

The Politburo resolution said the political organs set up in the ministry would "organize and guide party political, ideological-educational and cultural work" and "enhance the responsibility of personnel for the discharge of their duties".

The Soviet press has often attacked inefficiency or corruption in the police force since the appointment of General Vitaly Fedorchuk as Interior Minister, last December.

Pravda recently accused the police of ignoring petty crime for the sake of a quiet life, and exposed bribe-taking by the State Automobile Inspectorate, or traffic police, known by its Russian initials as the GAI.

Earlier this year General Fedorchuk revealed that senior police officers in Odessa and Georgia had been dismissed and disciplined for embezzlement and negligence.

Sources said the new measures were not aimed at General Fedorchuk, but had been introduced with his full approval. General Fedorchuk succeeded Mr Yuri Andropov as head of the KGB (secret police) in May, last year, before becoming Interior Minister eight months later, and is regarded as close to the Soviet leader.

He has been given the brief of enforcing discipline and high standards. The previous Interior Minister, Mr Nikolai Shchekolov, was expelled from the party central committee in June and may be put on trial.

Peking to get a face-lift

Peking (AFP) - Chinese authorities have decided to combat Peking's severe pollution by halting development of heavy industry and closing polluting factories, the New China news agency reported yesterday.

The decision was part of a long-term development plan recently drawn up for this city of nine million people, the agency said. The plan also called for the construction of satellite cities around Peking, and a quadrupling of the capital's park areas.

A special committee headed by Peking's mayor, Mr Chen Xitong, has been formed to oversee both the implementation of the plan and construction projects in the city.

The development plan calls for prohibition of any new buildings over two stories within the Forbidden City, in the heart of Peking. China has also decided to place Peking's ancient monuments under special state protection.

Air pollution has become acute in Peking, particularly during the winter months when smoke from coal used for domestic heating combines with fumes from industrial factories to blanket the city in a pale yellow smog.

The authorities have decided that heavily polluting factories in the capital must be closed, moved or transformed.

At the end of the century, the plan forecasts a total population in Peking of 10 million people.

Zia told to restore civil rule

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad

Pakistan's Federal Council, which has been acting as a national assembly since January 1982, has recommended to President Zia ul-Haq that he restore the parliamentary system of government provided for in the 1973 constitution, but with a different distribution of power between the President and Prime Minister, and some constraints on political parties.

The council, which is composed of 277 members, all nominated by General Zia, had debated for six days its special committee's majority report, which proposed restoration of the 1973 constitution, framed under the Bhutto government, as the basis for a return to civil rule after six years of martial law.

The council made its recommendation on Saturday. There were four notes of dissent.

General Zia is to set out his plan for a political system on August 14. He also has reports from the Islamic ideology council and a Cabinet committee.

Another report is expected to be completed soon by a commission set up early last month by General Zia. It is being asked to formulate its recommendations after examining the three other reports.

Although General Zia's announcement on August 14 is eagerly awaited, there is little hope of an early return to democracy.

Howe fully endorses Reagan policies

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, yesterday gave the Government's full backing to President Reagan's Central American policies saying that Britain "absolutely endorsed" the objectives of democracy, development, dialogue and defence which the United States was pursuing.

In his first public comment on recent events in Central America, Sir Geoffrey said on the BBC radio programme

World at One that the United States was trying to maintain and strengthen the forces of democracy in an area threatened with a communist takeover. The Americans were facing a difficult task, and a number of hard judgments, but they were doing so "with the skill we would expect of them", he said.

He did not share the fears that increased American in-

volvement in the area would result in catastrophe and felt that comparisons with Vietnam were misleading. Rather than criticizing from afar, the real difficulties facing the Americans should be recognized, he added. There were 10 times as many Cuban military advisers in the region as American advisers. He could see no reason why British troops from Belize should be involved in any military intervention.

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Save the Children

One school child is beaten every 19 seconds, survey says

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A child is beaten in an English or Welsh school once every 19 seconds, according to Stopp, the teachers' anti-caning pressure group, which claims to have carried out the most comprehensive study of caning in schools.

In a survey published today entitled *Once Every 19 Seconds* Stopp analyses the records of 27 local education authorities in England and Wales, taken from school punishment books. It says the results disprove the claim that corporal punishment is declining and used only as a last resort.

The report, which updates *A Quarter of a Million Beatings* published by the group two years ago, says that beatings taking place once every 19 seconds during school hours. That is equivalent to 1,256 beatings a day and is calculated from an estimate of 238,688 beatings a year.

"This figure bears out our estimate of two years ago and confounds our critics who attempted to claim that it was based on an inadequate sample", the pamphlet says. Some schools have increased their beating tally, the survey says. They include four schools in Croydon, and Saintbridge boys comprehensive in Gloucester, which the report says shows a rise from 187 beatings in 1978-9 to 289 in 1981-2.

A new league table of local education authorities shows that Mid-Glamorgan has the highest ratio of recorded beatings to pupils, closely followed by Gateshead and Manchester. Harrow is the top London borough and Humberstone the top shire county.

The latest "Top Twenty Beating Schools" table has some new entries including St Mary's, Trafford, a Roman Catholic boys' secondary modern, which comes second with 176 beatings for every 100 children.

The report says that Trafford, part of Greater Manchester, has not released any information about beatings. The details about St Mary's come from a report from the school inspectors (HMTs). Stopp says that St Mary's is Britain's top beating school now because Elmbridge, Cranleigh, Surrey, which is placed at the top of the table, now has a new head teacher.

The figures for Croydon show that children are caned for trivial offences, according to Stopp. These include unpunctuality, insolence, disobedience and poor work. Many pupils were caned over and over again.

Mr Donald Naismith, Croydon's director of education, said he could not comment on the survey because the authority left discipline to school governors.

The Scottish Office reaffirmed this week that, unlike England and Wales, it wants education authorities to end corporal punishment in schools by the end of the next academic year (summer 1984). It is doing that by means of a circular and does not see the need for legislation as the English do.

Beatings is to continue in England so long as the parents of children do not specifically object.

Once Every 19 Seconds (The Society of Teachers Opposed to Physical Punishment, 18 Victoria Park Square, London E2 9PB, £1.50).

Gas masks linked with asbestos deaths

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Workers manufacturing gas masks in the Second World War contracted a lethal disease but cannot claim compensation, according to the Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers (USDAW).

It says that blue asbestos used as part of the protective equipment led to cases of mesothelioma, a type of cancer, in former employees.

Mr Anthony Hayward, the union's legal officer, said yesterday that the companies involved have successfully fought against compensation claims by pointing out that the

dangerous nature of blue asbestos was not known at the time. The union is to start a campaign on behalf of the victims of the disease and will table a motion at next month's TUC conference calling for compensation, "for these workers who played a vital role in our war effort".

Mr Hayward estimates there were 2,500 workers at any one time in the three factories thought to be involved in manufacturing gas masks. The disease had been shown to have an incubation period of more than 20 years.

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Retraining for car workers

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Training schemes in new technology for employees of Austin Rover are being financed jointly by British Leyland and the Manpower Services Commission.

Fifteen open learning centres will be established in Austin Rover plants during the next two years at a cost of £750,000. The first is already operating at the group's training centre at Haseley Manor, near Warwick.

It is equipped with micro-computers, video-tape slide and audio-visual machines and already 1,700 product engineers have completed a computer engineering course in one-third of the time taken by conventional methods.

Mr Armstrong said the course was not restricted to highly qualified specialists. "It will play a significant role in the training of people involved in the production and servicing of our new car, LM 11, which will be appearing next year."

Mr Hayward said a publicity campaign should be started by the Government to make sure that gas masks still left in attics or on sale in flea markets are withdrawn as soon as possible.



150 من الأصل

Habré accuses Libya of genocide in Faya-Largeau oasis

Ndjamena (Reuters) - President Hissène Habré of Chad yesterday accused Libya of genocide of the civilian population of Faya-Largeau as Libyan fighter-bombers intensified their pounding of the northern oasis town.

Mr Habré sent an urgent message to the United Nations Security Council saying that the number of victims after four days of Libyan air strikes was frightening and dramatic.

Chad's Foreign Minister, Mr Idres Miskine, said the Libyan bombings resumed yesterday with greater intensity, killing many people.

He told ambassadors in Ndjamena that the town was bombed non-stop from 6.15 pm GMT on Monday to 1 am yesterday resuming at 5.15 am after a four-hour interruption.

Bombing has continued until around 8 am yesterday, killing many government troops as well as civilians, he told the ambassadors whom he had summoned for a briefing on the latest air raids.

Mr Habré asked the Security Council president to try to "bring back Libya to reason". He said: "Libya is continuing its aggression against Chad and is carrying out a true genocide on the population of Faya-Largeau where the number of victims is frightening and dramatic".

Official sources said that two Cabinet ministers in the previous administration of Mr

Goukoun Oueddei, ousted by Habré 13 months ago, were among some 1,200 rebels captured when government troops retook the strategic oasis town last Saturday.

They were named as Mr Nankout Goukouni, former Education and Culture Minister, and Mr Godallah Tchombi, former Public Administration Minister. Mr Ahmad Alkhalil, a former mayor of Ndjamena, and Mr Rata Ramadan Ben Mata, the former head of the Chadian news agency, were also among the prisoners.

Officials said that two of Mr Oueddei's top aids were killed during the four-hour battle for Faya-Largeau. They were Galuaye Voussoubou, a Cabinet Minister under General Félix Malloum in 1976, and Ahmad Issa, a former Youth and Sports Minister and once one of Africa's top track athletes.

The officials said a meeting

of prominent rebel leaders was underway in Faya-Largeau when the town was attacked.

In Paris, a senior French Defence Ministry official ruled out French military intervention in Chad despite the reported Libyan air raids. But France announced that it was sending anti-aircraft weapons in response to "the new situation".

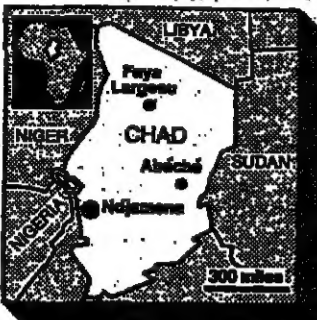
Also in Paris, Chad's Chief of Affairs, categorically denied a Libyan news agency report that Mr Habré had been killed. He said the President was now with his forces "somewhere on the northern front".

The Jana news agency has the habit of waging psychological warfare against us", Mr Ahmad Alkhalil said. "This is not the first time they have reported the alleged death of Habré".

WASHINGTON: The US is urgently airlifting an unspecified number of shoulder-fired Redeye guided missiles for the Chadian Army to help it to resist the Libyan attacks (Mohsin Ali writes).

The State Department said: "We are making available to the Chad Government anti-aircraft weapons to give its forces at Faya-Largeau a better opportunity to defend themselves against continuing attacks by Libya".

Redeye guided missiles have a range of one to three kilometres, a Pentagon official said. He refused to say how many were being sent.



Mouraies David Niven's wife, Hjordis, with Prince Rainier of Monaco after her husband's funeral yesterday at Chateau d'Oex. On the right is the actor's daughter Christine.

Deadlock over a convoy in the hills

Pierrot and Israeli Army beat a retreat

From Robert Fisk, Alep, Lebanon

Our little convoy had got as far as Alep when things began to go wrong. There were 17 cars in all, the Christian passengers sitting anxiously inside their vehicles, as the Israeli Army half-tracks and jeeps led us up the hills into the territory of the Druze militia.

The trouble was that most of the young men on the convoy, while they were dressed in civilian clothes, were not civilians at all but Phalangist militiamen with guns tucked into the back of their jeans and the Israelis, for reasons best known to themselves, had turned a blind eye to this somewhat obvious spectacle.

It was the Druze gunmen who stopped us, and it was Mr Akram Shehayed, the local Druze commander in Alep, who explained the reasons to Colonel Emile of the Israeli Army. "We made an agreement through you that supplies could be taken to the Christian villages," he said. "But these are not civilians. The *Katib* (Phalangist) are replenishing their men." He pointed down the road. "These are reinforcements."

The Druze and the Israeli officers stood in a huddle

beside the dusty road, debating the finer points of the agreement that was supposed to take us up the mountain highway above Beirut to the Christian town of Bhamdoun. The women and children in the 17 cars watched in silence and anxiety.

Then Pierrot appeared, in full Phalangist uniform, grinning from ear to ear, wearing the most fashionable sunglasses and speaking English to the Israelis with an accent that matured during his student days in Los Angeles.

"What's the problem?" he asked, as he walked over to Mr Shehayed and, quite incredibly, shook hands with him and smiled warmly.

It might have been high comedy had Pierrot's and Mr Shehayed's people not been cutting each other's throats literally - in the Chouf mountains these past 10 months. "You heard what I said," Mr Shehayed replied with some familiarity but not the slightest trace of hostility in his voice. "You are bringing in reinforcements in these cars. We cannot let you through."

Pierrot - the Phalangist - did not like surnames these days - tried his most winning smile.

"They are not reinforcements" he said, "they are just young men who have been on vacation and are going home."

Mr Shehayed, who found this a likely story indeed, began to laugh. "They are not" he said bluntly. So we carried on standing there next to the Druze gunmen and the Israeli troops who were squinting down at this extraordinary scene from their half-tracks in the midday sun.

But surely, we asked Pierrot, the young Christian men were fighters of the Phalangist? "Yes, they are soldiers - but they live in Bhamdoun," Pierrot replied. "So why can't they go there? This is an important issue. What rights do these people have to decide who travels on the convoy under Israeli escort?" His smile was fading now.

So was the patience on the face of the chain-smoking Colonel Emile, whose ability to get the two opposing militia officers to talk to each other had briefly civilized a civil war. "Things are rather delicate," he said. But it was an unnecessary remark.

Behind us the 17 cars were already reversing hurriedly out

of the convoy and driving at speed back towards the Beirut suburbs of Kakhale and Yarz.

The huge convoy of lorries still waited for its Israeli escort to carry supplies up to the Christian villages that were cut off by the war in the Chouf. Yet here, too, problems remained.

Although the supplies included food and fuel for civilians there were also a number of lorries loaded with large and empty oil drums which might have been useful for building barricades than feeding babies in encircled villages.

Mr Shehayed regarded it all with studied weariness. We could continue on our way to Bhamdoun and even Damascus if we wished, he said.

But Lieutenant-Colonel Jehoda of the Israeli Army thought differently. "You came up here with us and you go back down to Yarz with us", he told us. "After that you can do what you like. But when you come with us, you have to follow our rules."

He was quite convinced of the matter. The problem was that in the Chouf the Israeli Army's rules do not seem to work.

General strike halts Tamil Nadu

Madras (Reuters) - A 24-hour general strike in protest at ethnic violence in Sri Lanka crippled businesses, schools and government offices and halted transport in the south Indian state of Tamil Nadu yesterday.

A Government spokesman told reporters. In Madras, the Tamil Nadu capital, demonstrators burnt offices of President Juvius Jayewardene of Sri Lanka on street corners and shouted slogans against violence to the minority Tamil community in Sri Lanka.

The Government spokesman said businesses, markets, cinemas, Government offices, educational institutions, and hotels were closed throughout Tamil Nadu. Buses, cars and other vehicles stayed off the roads in Madras, and train and domestic air services were cancelled.

Feelings in Tamil Nadu, only 12 miles by sea from northern Sri Lanka, have been running high since the clashes started between the majority Sinhalese and Tamils in Sri Lanka.

Yesterday's strike was sponsored by the Government of the state, where Tamils are in the majority. It is ruled by a regional party, the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

The central Indian Government offices in the state were also closed. The only exemptions from the strike were hospitals, newspaper offices and electricity, telephone and water services.

AMSTERDAM: About 200 Sinhalese set fire to and looted the home of a Netherlands family who have lived in Sri Lanka for eight years, the family said when they returned here (AFP reports).

Mr Arnold Schiks, who owns a textile factory in Colombo, said that last week Sinhalese neighbours stopped Sinhalese attackers throwing stones at the top floor of his house, where two Tamil families lived. Mr Schiks, his wife and two children, aged nine and four, left the house, and soon afterwards about 200 looters set fire to the top floor and wrecked the whole building.

PARIS: Sri Lanka's Ambassador to France asked the French Government for police protection for his embassy and staff after threats by extremists Tamil Sri Lankans here.

LONDON: Britain is willing to consider providing aid to help Sri Lanka over its communal strife, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary said yesterday (Reuters reports).

Refugees story, page 8

Botswana plays down press ban

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

A BBC television news team flew to Johannesburg from Harare yesterday after being expelled from Zimbabwe under a ban on South African-based foreign correspondents covering events in the independent "frontline" states of southern Africa.

Information ministers and officials of Zimbabwe, Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana who met in Kadoma, in Zimbabwe, last weekend said in a communiqué that they had agreed to bar South African-based foreign correspondents because their reports gave credibility to "Pretoria's biased view of reality in southern Africa."

But yesterday, a spokesman for the Office of the President of Botswana indicated that its representative at the conference had no authority to put Botswana's name to the communiqué. He was an official at the information department and "such a civil servant would not make a decision like that."

The spokesman added that such a ban had not to his knowledge, been discussed by the Botswana Government.

In Maputo, a Mozambique government spokesman said that representatives at the Kadoma meeting had accepted that it was important that the international news media should be represented in both South Africa and the frontline states. But they were strongly opposed to the same journalists doing both jobs.

HARARE: A delegation from the Foreign Correspondents' Association of South Africa arrived here yesterday and discussed with government officials the ban on South African-based journalists (Stephen Taylor writes).

West Bank Jewish settlers ambushed

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The double-ambush of Israeli vehicles in the occupied West Bank plus the attempted booby-trapping of an Army car on the outskirts of Jerusalem have prompted fears of a violent Arab backlash in response to recent attacks by Jewish vigilante groups.

Two Jewish settlers - a man and a woman - were lightly injured when shots were fired at their car near the small Palestinian town of Anabta early yesterday. Less than 30 minutes later, an Israeli bus came under fire in the same area, but no one was injured.

The security forces launched

an intensive search and a curfew was imposed on all the Arabs living in Anabta. Gun attacks as opposed to stone throwing attacks against Jewish vehicles are rare, and the incident has caused wide concern amongst West Bank settlers.

The bomb in Jerusalem was planted under an Army vehicle while the three soldiers travelling in it were drinking coffee at a café on the main road to Ramallah. The device - the fourth planted in Jerusalem in the past two months - was defused by police.

In Hebron, the second largest

West Bank City, the Islamic The latest opinion poll published yesterday in the *Jerusalem Post* showed a further sharp decline in the popularity of Mr Menachem Begin.

ENVOY'S TALKS: Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's new Middle East envoy, is due to begin talks with senior Israeli ministers this morning on the second leg of his first Middle East mission.

Shortly before his arrival from Beirut last night, officials repeated Israel's determination to press ahead with the partial troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

Phalangists ousted from barracks

From Kate Donnan, Beirut

Israeli forces moved tanks and armoured vehicles into the Kfar Falous barracks east of Sidon yesterday and evicted Phalangist militiamen after the Phalangist apparently failed to respond to an Israeli order to close their barracks and offices in Southern Lebanon. No shots were fired.

The Israeli military command last week issued an order to the Phalangist to evacuate all bases in Israeli-controlled territory in southern Lebanon in what was seen as a prelude to the partial Israeli withdrawal from the Chouf mountains to the Awali river. The Phalangist at the time issued a statement saying they refused to comply. The Israeli takeover of the barracks sent an estimated 5,000 Christian civilians to the streets. The demonstrators burnt car tyres and rang churchbells in protest against the Israeli move. The Voice of Lebanon radio station said a 50-year-old woman and two young girls were injured when Israeli troops used rifle butts to disperse the crowd.

The Kfar Falous barracks is one of seven military compounds held by the Phalangist-dominated "Lebanese forces" in southern Lebanon. It is also said to be the largest.

South Asian states form cooperation body

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

Foreign ministers of South Asian countries have formally constituted the South Asian Regional Cooperation (Sarc)

and launched an integrated programme of action after a two-day conference in Delhi.

The region is beset with rivalries among its countries, and the programme envisages cooperation in agriculture, rural

development, telecommunications, health and population, sports, arts and culture.

The joint declaration issued yesterday on behalf of the foreign ministers of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and the Maldives expresses the hope the Sarc will promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia.

Barnard retires through ill health

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg

Dr Christian Barnard, the pioneer of heart transplants, is retiring at the age of 61 because of rheumatoid arthritis in his hands. He will leave his position as chief specialist in the department of cardiac surgery at Groote Schuur hospital, Cape Town, towards the end of the year.

On December 7, 1967, Dr Barnard announced the world's first heart transplant, that of an 18-year-old road accident victim, into the chest of an ailing

diabetic, Dr Louis Washkansky, a dentist, who was 33 and lived with the new heart for 18 days.

Five years later he developed the so-called "piggy-back" technique in which a donor heart is transplanted to beat next to the patient's own ailing organ. In 1977, he carried out the world's first baboon to human heart transplant but a year later vowed not to perform such an operation again. Some of his more than 50 patients lived for more than 12 years with their new hearts.



Dr Barnard: Suffering from rheumatoid arthritis

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SPECTRUM

To the manor reborn

Quinlan Terry is
the leading country
house architect,
a man who offers the
newly-landed gentry
a chance for
immortality in brick
and stone.

Clive Aslet interviews
the Classical revivalist

Visiting country houses is still big business in Britain. As more owners are forced to open their doors to the public, out troop the public in their ever increasing millions to pay the necessary pound or two and make the tour. The reason is not always clear. To judge from their comments, a lot of visitors do not particularly like architecture (and why should they?), while family portraits and family history leave them cold. Nevertheless, eavesdropping makes it possible to identify one or two strands of unflagging interest.

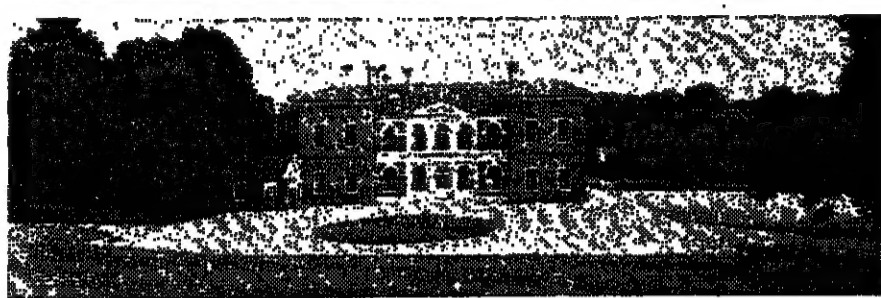
As everyone knows, the casually arranged snapshots of the owners, their children and dogs, and of their possibly Royal friends and relations can be relied upon to excite a lively curiosity, as well, depending upon the individual, as awe, envy, class hatred or mirth. The amount of work it takes to polish floors and dust cornices also generates comment. So does the thought that it was once done without vacuum cleaners. Perhaps the sentiment most regularly voiced, and the one that gives country-house visiting much of its popular romance, is simply: it could not be done today. The craftsmen do not exist, there is no money — and where are the magnificos to build?

Ten years ago, one might have agreed. There did not seem to be a future for the country house as a continuing tradition. In the past, building country houses required ambition as well as money — the ambition to establish your family and descendants in a position of ease, authority and invincible social prestige. And a precondition was confidence that the general state of things would continue long enough to make the effort worthwhile. The eighteenth-century banker or nabob who commissioned Robert Adam sank large sums of money in activities that his children and grandchildren might enjoy more than himself. Such confidence became very difficult after the Second World War. It scarcely existed in the 1970s.

In Mrs Thatcher's Britain, the position is different. A sufficient number of people have done well and desire to set themselves up in the country to support a number — a small number — of architectural practices specializing in the country house. This shows a double commitment to architecture, because the chances are that it would be much cheaper to buy an existing eighteenth-century house than build a new one, even one smaller in scale. In addition, the eighteenth-century has a cultural prestige with which the new might find it hard to compete.

Admittedly the new country houses do not, by contrast with the claims of today's dour right-wing architectural critics, compare in size or kind with Hatfield House or Burghley. They are not on the same scale or constructed with the same intentions as the great Edwardian mansions designed by Lutyens and his contemporaries. On the whole, they are not built with

The author is senior architectural writer for *Country Life* and has written *The Last Country Houses*, recently published by Yale University Press.



Quinlan Terry (top) earned his renown for Classical design with the commission of Kingswolden Bury (centre). One of his clients was Michael Heseltine, whose summer house at Thersford Hall, Northamptonshire (left) reflects the owner's taste for flamboyant Corinthian. In Terry's linocut of Dufours Place (right), the architect used his son as the model for the statue perched above the door.

lodges or the other appurtenances of an estate in former times. Still, they are recognizably country houses in the traditional sense, and there are enough of them to be taken seriously as a social and architectural manifestation. Here are the values of born-again Toryism in brick and stone.

The leading country house architect is Quinlan Terry, a tall, severe man in three-piece tweeds, whose office is in Dedham, on the Stour in Essex. That Dedham today is one of the most perfect English villages is largely due to his vigilance and that of his predecessor and master, Raymond Erith, who died in 1973. Erith was prepared to rush out from his office in a small Georgian house on the High Street and berate the man from the council who had come to paint yellow lines on the road or to erect signs. Often the man from the council went away. Building the public lavatory could not be stopped (public lavatories, Terry believes, are an evil, because they encourage charabancs), but it is sited so far from the road that only a well-rehearsed tour operator would know it was there. Terry still works from Erith's old office. I talked to him in a front parlour papered with pages from *The Times*, now tobacco-coloured with age.

In 1970, he and Erith finished work at Kingswolden Bury, in Hertfordshire, a large, neo-Palladian house that replaced an unsightly Victorian monster. They thought it was the last job of its kind. But now, at 45, he is busier than ever with half a dozen country

houses in hand. These houses are slightly smaller than Kingswolden Bury — the span of the rooms tends to be 18ft or less rather than 21ft. On the other hand, there are more of them than could have been predicted before the general election of 1979.

"If you've got some money, what nicer thing can you do with it than to build a house?" he says, in a mild, scholarly voice that belies the self-advertisement. "You could spend it on a yacht or a racehorse, which is very temporary. But if you build a house, it's a monument to this age, to what you think of. And it goes on for your son and grandson." Architecture is still a passport to immortality, or at least to the likelihood of something of you surviving 100 years after your death. That is a significant part of its appeal.

Terry quotes a client for whom he recently built a house in Yorkshire: "When you see a building across a field, in a split second it tells you a lot about the chap who commissioned it. That he has done well, has been civilized, is fond of the land, likes hunting, is either moderate or extravagant."

The men and women for whom Terry builds are various. On the whole, he prefers new money to old. Architects respond to the vigour, self-assurance and will to spend of the self-made entrepreneur, while the man with inherited wealth may be more cautious in hanging on to what he has got. Or, as Terry puts it: "I am interested in

working for the first earl. The second earl might be quite good as well." But it is not an invariable rule. Kingswolden Bury was built for a 14th baronet.

The art of architecture, Terry believes, is not only to give his client what he wants but also to express the client's personality. This is done through the Classical language of architecture and the five orders, Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite. "Everybody is one of the five orders," Terry comments. Looking at the photographs that have been published of Terry's summer house at Thersford Hall, Northamptonshire, it is clear that the client, Michael Heseltine, is a flamboyant Corinthian. "Both he and his wife thought so," Terry says. "But some people can't bear things like finials. This one is for a real old-fashioned aristocrat," he says, pointing to a more sober design. He likes a plain house, with a good roof, big overhanging eaves, no gutters, no valleys — something that will last 200 years. This client will probably merit the Doric or even Tuscan label.

One difficulty for the present-day Classical architect is that the ground-rules of Classicism cannot be taken as known. Some clients are connoisseurs in the old style; one in Warwickshire is currently flooding Terry with suggestions and urging him to make his house, ironically a remodelling of an eighteenth-century house, the boldest and most original of his career. Another client, on the other hand, came to Terry after having seen an article on an earlier Terry house in

working for the first earl. The second earl might be quite good as well." But it is not an invariable rule. Kingswolden Bury was built for a 14th baronet.

A concrete frame means expansion joints, and they are "the beginning of the end". Inevitably pebbles get in or the pliable mastic with which the joints are filled comes out, so that the concrete cracks. Terry points out that no one knows how the technology of, for instance, Richard Rogers's new Lloyds Building will bear up after 200 years. Yet the quantity surveyor for Dufours Place regarded load-bearing brick as the revolutionary form of construction.

Will this herald a renaissance of brick Classicism as the vernacular in London. Load-bearing brick would be unsuitable for buildings much taller than Dufours Place because the thickness of the ground-floor walls would reduce the lettable office space. Yet Terry is already acquiring cult status on the other side of the Atlantic. It is adulation he is in two minds about. The use of the orders by Post-Modernist architects calls forth the epithet "Mickey Mouse Classicism". The exquisite linocut of Dufours Place which is Terry's entry at the Royal Academy exhibition this year shows it to be fronted with a Baroque doorcase, upon which is perched Terry's son, holding Palladio's *Quattro Libri di Architettura*. Cruikshank would have liked it, Walt Disney possibly not.

Country Life and asked for one like it. A third had already realized his dream house, a rotunda, on canvas with the help of the artist Felix Kelly.

Surprisingly, the rotunda theme is perfectly adaptable to modern needs. "You get a raised basement floor, which is practical — kitchen, utilities, dining-room safe, gun room and everything else. You can protect that very well. Above that you have a ground floor which is just for parade, then a top floor which is quite economical for bedrooms. For modern living it is not totally ridiculous."

Yet Terry's recent houses do reflect some changes in ways of life. "Late twentieth-century requirements are different from mid-twentieth century requirements. More and more people are finding that they have got a big house which they can't comfortably live in. It's either too cold in the winter or it's too big. They tend to cut down on their social life. On the other hand, they do like to have 14 people round the dining-room table. But they don't like them staying the night quite so much."

"It means that in the last few years I've got terribly busy giving people who can afford it a little, grand house. Now, a little, grand house, when compared to a Victorian house, is a Georgian house."

An example of a little, grand house is Newfield near Ripon. It is approached by a double line avenue, flanked by big timber barns. There are wings projecting forward to either side. "Seen across the fields you think, 'wow, what a big house'. When you get into the courtyard it is in fact a small house, a very small house, with some scale about it."

But it was not the style's suitability to modern needs that made Terry a Classicist. He rejects nearly every idea commonly accepted by the architectural establishment. He repudiates the present system of training utterly. Much better, he believes, is the pupil and master relationship of the eighteenth century, which was virtually how he learnt under Erith, after five fruitless years at the Architectural Association and a few agonizing months with the modernists Stirling and Gowan. Originality, he claims, is woefully overrated.

Terry keeps album after album of detailed drawings of buildings made on annual family holidays to Italy, and he quarries them for ideas. So fully is his imagination impregnated with the great buildings of the past that he says, "I think I am derivative in everything I do."

To Terry, Classicism is more than a style among others. He is a Christian, and holds the belief that the Classical orders, of which the earliest description comes in Exodus, were divinely revealed to Moses on Mount Sinai, with the Ten Commandments. Their use derives not, as most theorists have claimed, from the primitive hut, but from the Temple of Solomon and the Tabernacle in the Wilderness.

To some extent, Terry's reputation for country houses has become a bugbear. Critics understandably write him off by suggesting that Classicism is all very well for a mansion, but not much else. A rich private client can afford to indulge his personal whims by all but ignoring the cost; the rest of us must fret over restricted budgets. Terry disagrees. Some years ago, he and Erith proved that very modest houses could be designed on Classical principles by building a row of romantic Classical cottages at Frogmeadow, at the end of Dedham village. Now Terry is designing a Classical office scheme off Broadwick Street, Soho, which has just reached the first floor. He sees this scheme, Dufours Place, as a chance to strike a blow for Classicism where the architectural struggle is fiercest.

It is not quite Terry's first office building; he erected one with Erith at Gray's Inn in the 1960s. But at six storeys plus attic, Dufours Place is three floors taller. "It's about as high as you can go without losing the commonsense values of Classicism. You can just manage if the lifts pack up. It is how people built all around Europe in the eighteenth century. And you can build in load-bearing brickwork — you don't need a concrete frame."

A concrete frame means expansion joints, and they are "the beginning of the end". Inevitably pebbles get in or the pliable mastic with which the joints are filled comes out, so that the concrete cracks. Terry points out that no one knows how the technology of, for instance, Richard Rogers's new Lloyds Building will bear up after 200 years. Yet the quantity surveyor for Dufours Place regarded load-bearing brick as the revolutionary form of construction.

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moreover...
Miles Kington

Exclusive: a complete thriller

Air travel is divided into two separate bits. There is the journey proper, which gives you time to read a Harold Robbins or Robert Ludlum novel. Then there is the bit when the plane stops, everyone stands up and nothing happens for ten minutes. Here is a tiny novel to fill that ten minutes.

The Gazebo Effect, by Sidney Aston Harry knew, as soon as he got off the plane, that there was something wrong. He should have been met by a black Mercedes to whisk him off to a secret destination in the hills to meet with the mysterious Krotzky. There was no sign of it.

"I don't suppose you've seen a black Mercedes hanging around, have you?" he casually asked the airport official on the tarmac.

"There was one about 10 minutes ago," the man said through his dark glasses. "but it whisked someone off the previous flight. Going to a secret destination in the hills, I expect."

Damn, thought Harry. They picked up the wrong man. He felt very alone.

"Need a lift into town, feller?" a voice asked. Harry sighed. It was the talkative fat American he had sat next to in the plane, the one who kept chatting up the stewardesses. The kind of American who thinks that life is one long business convention.

"All right," Harry said unwillingly. "I was going to be met, but —"

Half an hour later he was speeding towards the city, sitting behind a chauffeur. The American next to him was talking, talking. Suddenly Harry felt an enormous tiredness overtake him. The American's face became very big, his mouth opening and closing like a sea anemone. He had been drugged, thought Harry. That cup of coffee at the airport had tasted funny at the time, but he had put it down to the local brew. As he reached for his Zimetta .55, he lost consciousness.

"Feeling better?" a voice asked. Harry opened his eyes. The big American was looking down at him, and he wasn't smiling any more. There was a gun in his hand. It was Harry's.

"In Krotzky," the American said. "You were expecting to meet me."

"Then what were you doing on the plane?" Harry asked baffled.

"I wanted to take a good look at you first. I wanted to see if you were the man we needed for the job. I think you are."

"What job?" Harry asked crossly. "I have a job already. I am the European rep for a British firm of fancy mustards. I thought I had to meet you about the Yugoslav franchise."

"Your employers know nothing about this job," Krotzky said. "This is a much bigger set-up. Can't you guess?"

Harry thought of all the novels he had ever read on assassinations.

"You're going to smuggle drugs in mustard seeds?" he said. The man shook his head. "You're going to bring Hitler back from South America? You're going to kidnap Mr Reagan? You're going to steal a Russian nuclear weapon? You're going to melt the polar ice caps and flood Guildford?"

"You've been reading too many airline novels," Krotzky said smoothly. "No, no, it's just a simple little assassination which could affect the course of world history drastically."

"That's ridiculous," Harry said. "How could a little middle-aged man like me, with glasses and not much chin, help change world history?"

"You're the only man who can, Krotzky said. 'I don't know if anyone has ever told you, but you are the spitting image of General Jaruzelski. Put a uniform on you and nobody could tell the difference.'"

"I still don't understand. Who's going to be assassinated?"

Krotzky smiled. It was not a nice smile. "You are," he said.

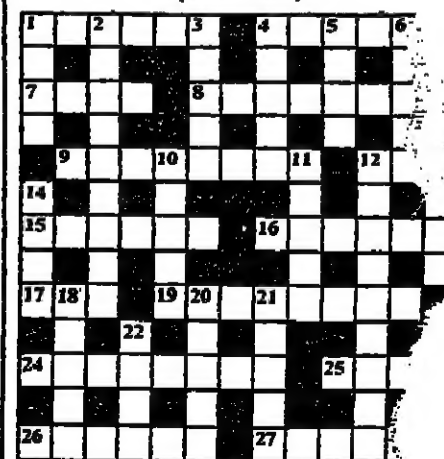
He leant forward, holding a syringe. Harry made a sudden galvanic effort, from his seat and clasped the handle down in the far wall.

"I wouldn't if I were you," Krotzky said calmly.

Harry opened the door and rushed. It wasn't till that moment that he realised he was in another plane, 15,000 feet Harry knew, as soon as he got off the p that something was wrong.

If you're still standing in the plane, go to the start of the novel and continue.

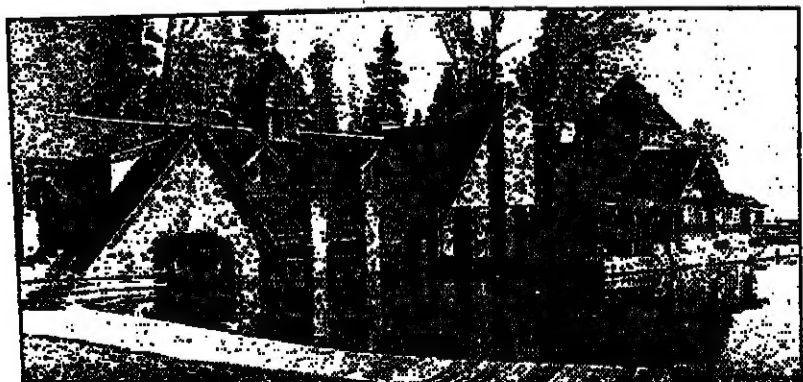
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 117)



- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Uncultivated (6) | 1 Ager (4) |
| 4 Food shortage (6) | 2 Huge poll win (9) |
| 7 Tenant's payment (3) | 3 Engulf (5) |
| 9 Highest degrees (8) | 4 Lethal (5) |
| 9 Gathering (8) | 5 Manner (4) |
| 12 Euphoric container (3) | 6 Poverty-stricken (5) |
| 15 Brittle (6) | 10 Eject (5) |
| 16 Halo (6) | 11 Egg yellow (5) |
| 17 Tiny (3) | 12 Parrot (9) |
| 19 366 days (4,4) | 13 Yule (4) |
| 24 Indian axe (8) | 14 Lighter (4) |
| 25 Notify (4) | 18 Elicit (4) |
| 26 Small apartment (6) | 20 Accurate (5) |
| 27 Boreal (6) | 21 First-rate (5) |
| | 22 Knocks (4) |
| | 23 Nation group (4) |

SOLUTION TO No 116
ACROSS: 1 Blow up 5 Rack 8 Baton 9 Species 11 Sleepily 13 Pang 15 Rectangle 18 Rags 19 Liberate 22 Tally-ho 23 Briar 24 Fane 25 Saged
DOWN: 2 Lute 3 Wen 4 Pusillanimous 5 Rite 6 Climate 7 Abash 10 Saga 12 Pica 14 Og 15 Regalia 16 Bust 17 Learn 20 Arise 21 Lyr 23 Bog

INCOMPARABLE



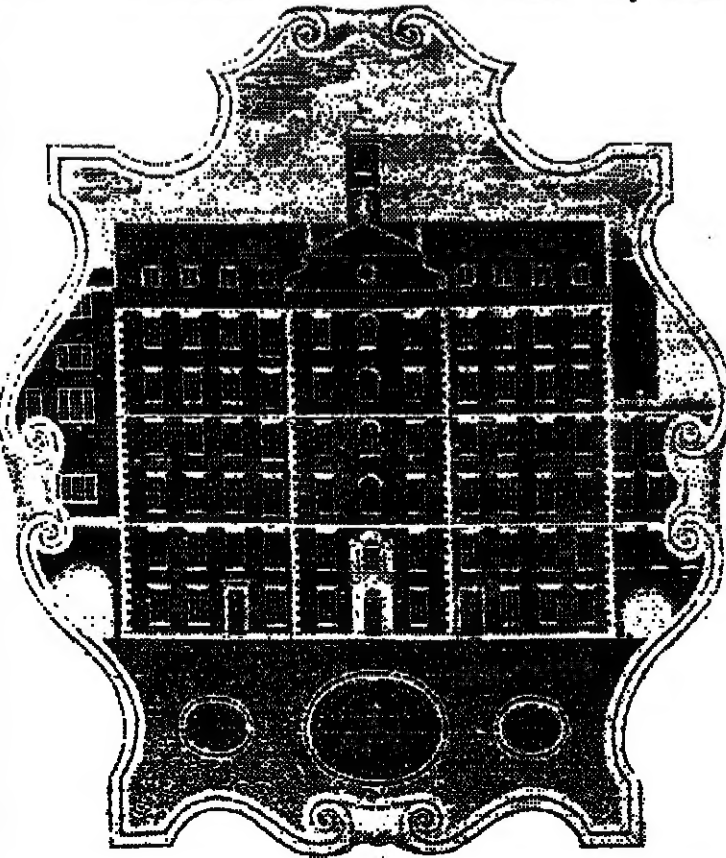
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Drawing for Dufours Place, a Classical office scheme that has helped to give Terry cult status in America

مكتبة القرآن الكريم

WEDNESDAY PAGE

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

Up the Amazon

As I am off to Brazil in October, my son is already acting in sympathy by washing his hands in what he terms the Amazon Basin. I meanwhile am downstairs in the no less illusory world of the teach-yourself book, rehearsing the Portuguese for "Please senhor, may I have my head back?" They tell me a child of five could master it, but I'm blown if I can.

Unpeakable flooding, quite beyond local memory and precedent. Hailstones are shivering windscreens into frosted strips; whole flower beds have been ironed flat by the pelting. Thor's hammer is cracking the air in two and forked lightning is flashing down deep into the tuff of Richmond Green. With elemental drama such as this who needs tropical rain forests? No my son certainly, who is concerned, and rightly, for the welfare of the Indians in the park. The land drains have failed and their habitat is awash. A huge lake is swelling and swelling on the wooded canister that runs down to the perimeter wall. In due course no doubt we shall count the drownings by number of bows and sudden quivers washed on to the horse track. Some devil in me hopes that Petronella has been caught in mid-air and blooded into the bracken, and I struggle to quell the fantasy. I inquire about the Indians, but the boy is obviously sworn to secrecy.

Parvis Maitland, my horrible lawyer friend, turns up on the doorstep, uninvited as ever. As you know, he is now a circuit judge up Salop way, and I had dared hope he was too busy slapping down the felons of the Marches to bother again with me and mine. Alas, he has struck up a sinister rapport with my son, and



seems genuinely concerned about the Indians. I have always had him down as one of nature's hanging judges, more inclined to demand that Brazil, on pain of international excommunication, discharge her hideous debt than to champion the rights of her profligate aborigines. My son looks as though he is about to brief him and I am ordered from the room.

More flooding. The water meadow at Petersham has grown into a vast cyst on the elbow of the river; the Victorian sewer pipes near the town centre have burst and flung all manner of unmentionables into the air above the main road. My daughter informs me, with a vengeful sort of severity, "It's all turned into a bog job."

Advocacy of Third World benefits still on Maitland's shoulders, but the witch has taken to it with fervour. I have said before that the legal brain is an admirable instrument, just so long as the damned

thing is not being pointed in my direction. Maitland's clear intention is to elicit from me some manifestations of guilt about what may or may not have happened by the park wall. I shall not be drawn into this. After Morgan Prewitt's birthday party tantrums the other week, I would give anything for a quiet life, and I suspect Maitland knows it. He is a skilled locator of Achilles heels, which is why he is where he is today.

A new arrival in the neighbourhood: it is Bobby Marshall, a professional committee woman freshly decamped from Brent, where she passed herself off as the conscience of the community. She "drops by" for the sole purpose of checking out the park wall atrocities. Why me? Why me?

The lake (now mutated by one of childhood's philological mysteries



into the Amazing Basin) has subsided and the road is a river. The egregious Bobby Marshall is in her element; at any moment I expect to see her plying upstream in a currach sporting a Red Cross ensign.

Terra firma has reemerged, and with it Parvis Maitland - and Bobby Marshall - both of whom "drop by" and subpoena my son for the inevitable fact-finding mission to the park wall. An unholy alliance, this.

They return with a tiny, headless, black corpse. Fortunately for me (though not for *The News of the World*), it is plastic. It is Samba, one of the Maitland children's dolls allegedly kidnapped by some child before the flood and left to fend for herself in the merciless wild of the park. The Law (P. Maitland), the Carling Laiety (B. Marshall) and Uter Innocence (my son) are a menacing triumvirate, framed thus before the door jams. I am suspected of complicity and promise to institute an inquiry, though quite why I cannot think. Daughter to the rescue: she bustles up the hall and explains that it is carnivore time in the jungle, when such occurrences are commonplace. This throws Maitland who, prosaic and literal soul that he is, has never had to contend with such a verbally ambiguous counsel. He and Bobby Marshall melt away down the path like off-comers ill-versed in the regional mores. Which is what they are. Son and daughter retire to the bath for the pressing business of slaying the alligators that have come up the plughole with the floods, and I return to my teach-yourself book: "Please senhor, may I have my head back?" I bet Maitland wishes he had equipped the little black doll with a copy so that at least she could have survived to give evidence. But then we always knew the law was an ass, didn't we.

Beware the small print

Margaret Snijder was only 41 when she died of cancer in June, 1981. A divorcee, she had been left to bring up four children on her own. When she died, the two youngest, a boy and a girl, 13 and 11, were left in the care of Edward Gopill, the bursar at the school where she worked as a nurse.

Three months before her death she appointed him executor of her estate. After her death he wrote to the pension scheme to which she contributed from her modest salary, asking for the money due her children which he planned to invest on their behalf. He was told it amounted to just over £400. He was shocked that it was so little - and no wonder. If Margaret Snijder had been a man her children would have received £13,000.

When Margaret had joined the school she told Edward Gopill she wanted to take part in a Federation Group Pension Scheme (FGPS) plan for employees in nursing, social and charitable work. Members pay in 5 per cent of their earnings, the employer pays in 10 per cent, and a pension is provided on retirement. But the scheme rules for death-in-service benefits - the lump sum a family receives if the breadwinner dies before retirement - are vastly more generous to dependants of men than of women. A man's family receives cash equivalent to two and a half times his annual salary. Margaret's children were entitled merely to a return of contributions plus 3 per cent interest.

Mr Gopill was shattered. "I simply could not believe it when I was informed that £434 was all the children were entitled to from the pension scheme. I felt, and still feel, that it was my fault. I did not look at the rules carefully enough. It did not occur to me that pension schemes could discriminate against women in this way any more. I thought this

had been outlawed by legislation. There is no question that the rules were sent to us at the time. But Margaret never realized, I never realized and I'm certain many other women don't realize that they and their families can be discriminated against in this fashion."

After taking legal advice Mr Gopill went to the Equal Opportunities Commission, which backed a case against FGPS. But there were difficulties. The case was out of time and there was much legal heart-searching about the section of the Sex Discrimination Act under which a case could be brought. A few weeks ago the case of Margaret Snijder's executor against FGPS was dismissed at Epsom County Court. The judge said there was no case to answer.

Matters relating to death or retirement are specifically excluded from the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Acts. Neither FGPS nor the thousands of other pension schemes in Britain that provide inferior benefits for women employees are doing anything illegal.

Arthur Wilcock, general manager of Federated Group Pension Schemes, defends the rules that left Mrs Snijder's children with so little. "It is a fact that it costs more to provide a pension for a woman than a man," he said. "Women live longer than men and therefore will receive their pension for more years after retirement. To balance this we give the men higher death benefits. It is unfair to look at that part of the scheme in isolation from the rest."

Having successfully defended its position to court, his organization offered the Snijder children an ex gratia amount of £7,500 from charitable funds.

The two youngest, Jan and Nicola, now aged 15 and 13, have been adopted by Margaret Snijder's



A brighter future for Nicola and Jan Snijder, but will others suffer?

brother and have recently gone to start a new life with him in Australia. For them the future looks relatively optimistic, but what worries the Equal Opportunities Commission is how many other women and their families find themselves short-changed by this loophole in the law. Barbara Ford, of the ECC, says: "We have repeatedly asked the Government to amend the law. One major obstacle is the difference in retirement ages for men and women."

Because many women retire five years earlier than men as well as

living, on average, seven years longer, pension funds justify discrimination on the grounds of cost. The ECC urges all women paying into private pension schemes to check the small print to see if the benefits offered are less than those provided for male colleagues in the same scheme.

Margaret Drummond

Women who believe their pension schemes may discriminate against them should contact the Equal Opportunities Commission, 1 Bedford Street, London, WC2E 9HD.

Widespread inequality

How widespread is the discrimination that Margaret Snijder's death brought to light? The scheme she was in is not typical of the more common employer's scheme. There are tens of thousands of pension schemes in the country and each has its own rules about benefits. Discrimination against women through payment of lump sum death benefits is probably unusual - though women should still check. But most schemes are discriminating against women and their families in other ways.

The most widespread inequality is that though payment of a widow's pension to the wife of a male employee who dies either before or after retirement is automatic in virtually all private and public-sector schemes, two-thirds of them do not extend the same right to survivors of a female employee.

Some schemes will pay the benefit to a husband who has been dependent on his breadwinning wife because, for instance, he is disabled or unemployed. But just under half the pension schemes that took part in a 1982 survey by the National Association of Pension Funds paid no pension even to these dependent husbands. One obstacle to reform is the fact that the state pension scheme and public-sector schemes such as those for teachers and doctors discriminate against women employees. Another is the deep-seated notion that men are the main breadwinners.

Arguments about the cost of women's pensions are irrelevant, according to Robin Ellison, a solicitor and pensions expert, who advises companies, trustees and trade unions on pensions. He said: "The trouble with the present way of looking at pensions is that the actuaries who do the sums are trained to regard men and women as members of two distinct groups, instead of looking at their needs as individuals."

"The whole point about pensions or any kind of insurance is that people need protection. And these days it is quite clear that men and women need equal protection."

Madam was right, but how to prove it?

FIRST PERSON

Maureen Park

flanked by a female Les Dawson, trotted up. After a brief report from the shop assistant they invited me to accompany them to "our security office". I allowed myself to be marched through the store, with staff behind and on each side.

A panel slid open in a wall and carpet gave way to a bare, concrete corridor - a little known face of shopping of which I would have preferred to remain ignorant. I was put into a cell-like room and we were joined by an apparently senior Les Dawson who asked the shop assistant to give her account of "how madam was apprehended".

We heard the bit about the buzzer, madam being stopped, madam being asked to surrender her raincoat for examination and then "Madam at once produced the tee-shirt and handed it to me".

Something snapped, brought me blindingly out of my daze. I recall saying "Rubbish" very loudly and

then equally precisely: "You know very well that after you stopped me I told you exactly where I had been and what I had been doing and we examined my coat together and found the tee-shirt together and I explained it had been caught up accidentally in the coat lining."

Back in command, I carried on: "I asked you to return with me to the department just a few yards away and speak to the assistant who had served me".

Consentation. "Is what madam says correct?" asked the chief Les Dawson. Long pause while shop assistant shifts from foot to foot. "Yes I'm afraid it is. I made a mistake. Madam is quite correct".

Apologies all round? Pop back upstairs, madam, and have a tee-shirt on the house? We'll drive you to your train or at least have a cup of tea? Not a bit of it. Senior Dawson thinks a while, drums his fingers on the desk, gives me a cool, hard look, says finally with the wisdom of many years' store slouching: "Well madam, after considering all the facts in your case I am prepared to give you the benefit of the doubt on this occasion... However before we can let you leave we will require your name and address."

That evening I told my husband what had happened. He fired off a letter next morning and demanded an explanation, with an apology taken for granted.

Five days later the 'phone rang at home. It was the managing director. "What can I say, madam", he began. "What can I do to make this up to you?" I never heard any more about the letter, but there was a great deal more about the problems of shoplifting, the tact with which store detectives are taught to act, and a regrettable breakdown in the system.

The managing director did eventually reply to my husband's letter. He was unimpressed to read that the Dawson Squad had apparently been subjected to something slightly less painful than being beaten over the head with one of the store's numerous By Appointment coats of arms and told to mend their ways. But the nasty taste remains. That and the nagging doubt about how many other innocent shoppers are swept up by an insensitive system and condemned never again to show their face in a shop with a clear conscience.

World of the pancake

Crepes, galettes, crêpes, pan-nequets, flensjes, blintzes and nalesniki are a modest cross-section of the world's pancake repertoire. Some, like fragile Breton galettes a foot or more across, or Chinese spring roll wrappers, require greater deftness than occasional pancake makers can muster. But most demand no extraordinary dexterity or fancy ingredients.

With savoury stuffings and simple sauces there are pancake dishes for all kinds of summer meals from one frying pan cook-ups on the river bank to something more elaborate on the patio. And it is not just the fillings that can be varied. Batters based on buckwheat and wholewheat flours make excellent pancakes, too.

The thin pancakes that Italians call crepes are stuffed and rolled, then baked in sauce like cannelloni, or layered and baked lasagne-fashion with sauce and stuffing. For dishes like these the pancakes can be made a day or two in advance for at any time they are to be frozen, so it is always worth making more than are needed immediately.

Crepes
Makes about 15
110g (4oz) plain flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
2 large eggs, beaten
300ml (1/2 pint) milk
Butter, or clarified butter for frying

Sift the flour and salt into a bowl and beat in the eggs to make a thick, smooth paste. Gradually add the milk, beating continuously to make a thin, lump-free batter.

THE TIMES COOK



Shona Crawford Poole

Thoroughly heat a crepe or omelette pan on a medium heat. Add a small knob of butter or clarified butter and swirl it round the pan. Add a small ladleful of pancake batter and immediately swirl it round the pan to coat the base thinly. Cook the pancake until the underside is a light golden brown, then toss or turn it over and cook the other side lightly. Stack the cooked pancakes with sheets of greaseproof paper between them.

It may take a pancake or two to adjust the heat and batter for perfect results. If the crepselle are too thick, thin the batter with a little more milk. Add a small amount of butter to the pan before cooking each pancake. An alternative method of greasing the pan is to dab a pad of kitchen paper in the butter and wipe it quickly round the pan.

Crepes with chicken and mushrooms
Serves four to six
12 crepselles
For the sauce:
600 ml (1 pint) milk
1 small onion, peeled
2 cloves
1 bay leaf
55 g (2 oz) butter
55 g (2 oz) flour

Divide the stuffing between the crepselle and roll them up loosely. Arrange them seam-side down in one layer in a well-greased shallow baking dish and pour the remaining sauce over them. Sprinkle with the remaining cheese and bake the dish in a preheated moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6) for 10 to 15 minutes, or until bubbling and lightly crusty. Serve hot as a substantial first course, or with a salad as a main dish.

Salt and freshly ground pepper
Freshly grated nutmeg
55 g (2 oz) butter
1 medium onion, finely chopped, diced
55 g (2 oz) Parma or cooked ham, diced
225 g (8 oz) mushrooms, sliced
225 g (8 oz) cooked chicken, diced
110 g (4 oz) Parmesan cheese, freshly grated
About 150 ml (1/4 pint) of the sauce (above)
Salt and freshly ground black pepper

To make the sauce put the milk in a pan and add the onion, cloves and bayleaf. Bring to the boil, remove from the heat and leave to infuse for about 30 minutes. Strain the milk. Heat the butter in a pan and when it fothers, stir in the flour. Cook the roux for a minute or two without allowing it to brown, then gradually add the milk, stirring constantly to make a thin, smooth sauce. Season the sauce to taste with salt, freshly ground black or white pepper and a little freshly grated nutmeg.

For the stuffing, melt the butter in a pan and add the onion. Cook it on low heat until it is tender but not browned. Add the ham and sliced mushrooms and cook until the mushrooms too are tender. Raise the heat briefly to dry off the moisture from the mushrooms. Stir in the chicken and three-quarters of the grated cheese and just enough of the sauce to bind the other ingredients. Season the stuffing to taste.

Divide the stuffing between the crepselle and roll them up loosely. Arrange them seam-side down in one layer in a well-greased shallow baking dish and pour the remaining sauce over them. Sprinkle with the remaining cheese and bake the dish in a preheated moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6) for 10 to 15 minutes, or until bubbling and lightly crusty. Serve hot as a substantial first course, or with a salad as a main dish.

An even simpler way of presenting the pancakes is to stack them in a cake tin or soufflé dish of the right size (a little larger than the pancakes) sprinkling each crepselle with chopped ham or cheese, or both, and a spoonful or two of bechamel sauce. The remaining sauce is poured over the last pancake and the dish is baked for 15 to 20 minutes before being turned out and served in thick wedges.

Cheese and spinach fillings, and ragu Bolognese are other traditional Italian stuffings.

Buckwheat pancakes
Makes about 20
110g (4oz) buckwheat flour
110g (4oz) plain flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
450ml (3/4 pint) milk and water, half and half
2 tablespoons melted butter

Sift the flour and salt into a bowl and gradually beat in the milk and water to make a smooth lump-free batter. Beat the batter for at least half an hour before making the pancakes using the same method described for crepselle. Oil, instead of butter, can be used to grease the pan. Ideally the pan should be the largest you can manage, but a 20-30cm pan (8-9 inches) is quite adequate.

In Brittany pancake fillings are instant, one-off affairs. For a ham and egg galette, place a lightly cooked pancake back in the pan. Drop two tablespoons of lightly beaten egg on to it and spread almost to the edges of the pancake. (Use a whole egg if the pancakes are full Breton size.) Top with seasoning and thinly sliced ham cut in small pieces. Cook until the egg is lightly done and fold the pancake in four. Top with a pat of butter and serve immediately. Grated cheese added at the same time as the ham makes this an even more substantial pancake.

TALKBACK

From Joanne Bower, vice-president, Quaker Concern For Animal Welfare, 4 Wilfield Way, London NW11.

Margaret Legum's article on animal experiments (July 27) is most important. This is primarily a moral issue and in this instance a return to Victorian values might well be salutary, as there was then a powerful opposition to such practices. These have greatly increased in number and cruelty since that time, especially in the psychological field, as Margaret Legum points out, and a welcome resurgence of the public conscience in these matters is now evident.

Should we pause in our headlong scientific advance and ask ourselves what is the purpose of the human race? If it is a progression to a spiritual plane, which all religions indicate, then any deliberate cruelty must be regarded as retrogression. There is a general idea that certain experiments which may be beneficial to humans or animals are acceptable, but where does one draw the line?

Should we not rather be looking deep into our human institutions, many of which produce the very problems - especially the psychological ones - which we try to transfer to animals.

Perchance not to dream...

From Dr Denis O'Brien, 43 Tenison Road, Cambridge.

Your recent correspondence on sleep prompts me to ask if any other readers of *The Times* suffer from what I can only call continuous dreaming. I.e. dreams every night and all night long. I say "suffer", since my own dreams are almost invariably unpleasant. This has been my condition for more than 15 years. Is there any way of procuring dreamless sleep?

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THE TIMES DIARY

Up the revolutions

There are 31 guerrilla and terrorist organizations in Britain. This terrifying news comes from a newly published *World Directory and Bibliography* to such outfits, compiled by Peter Janke, formerly head of research at the Institute for the Study of Conflict. For those who did not know Britain was entered so deeply into revolution here are some of the groups Janke lists: Militant, the Anti-Nazi League, the Socialist Workers' Party, Sinn Féin, the National Front and even the Troops Out Movement. There is, Janke acknowledges, a difficulty of definition. Groups listed, he says, are those "which have attempted to pose a threat to established governments since the end of the Second World War". Not including official Oppositions though.

Cover story

It is a pity that magazines so seldom name the young women who adorn their covers. It is particularly sad in the case of the latest issue of *Eight* magazine. The beautiful smiling model on the cover is Caroline Augustine, who died some years ago in her early twenties after misguidedly pursuing an unsound slimming diet. Sally Adams, editor of *Eight* magazine, says: "We would never have used it if we had known," which I can believe. Colour Library International, who supplied the picture, said: "We keep no names of girls or photographers. To us it is just a picture of a girl in a black bikini."

High horse

The Queen graciously intimated the other night that James Tye should get knighted. When the inveterately self-publicizing director-general of the British Safety Council was presented to Her Majesty at a reception for freemen of the City of London, she asked what he did in his job. "Among other things, I try to persuade you to wear a safety hat when horse-riding, Your Majesty." "I think I am a little too old for that," said the Queen moving on, unamused.

BARRY FANTONI



'It's the latest registration - and price'

Aggro

Robert Maxwell, having failed in his plan to merge Oxford United and Reading, has run into more trouble with football fans. This time it concerns the BPCC trade mark of his British Printing and Communication Corporation, which changed its name from British Printing Corporation in March 1982. The new style is being contested by another BPCC - the British Programme Collectors Club of Heston, North Hants, run by football statistician Norman Lovett. Lovett claims he has been using the BPCC initials since 1972, and that Maxwell's appropriation of an extra C is causing him loss of trade. "The British Programme Collectors Club and its mark BPCC are known worldwide to a vast public who follow football," Lovett claims, "but I cannot compete against Maxwell as BPCC. One of us has to go."

Sex shops in Soho are running a promotional competition. To win a prize competitors have to answer this question: "If the Prime Minister of this country is a woman, what the trade would call a tease?"

Ad lib

Victor Schoenfeld is the long-serving treasurer of the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy, which campaigned for mandatory reselection, respect for conscience decisions, and lefty goals like that. He is also, in the latest issue, jazz critic of *New Democrat*, the Alliance magazine. Is this what a jazzman would call political swing? Schoenfeld stomps firmly on that one. "Politically, his ideas are not mine," he says. "I just happened to know someone."

Who he?

Who does edit *The Times*? Brain of Britain competitors recently failed to come up with the answer. Yesterday a substantial clue arrived at the office - a communication from Datapost boasting: "We take the panic out of urgent deliveries." It was addressed to: "Mr D. Hetherington, The Editor, *The Times*." Hetherington, eh? Now all we have got to do is find him.

Ian Marshall, a young botanist, has been granted £350 towards his pilot study for an ecological survey of the golf courses of Kent. Braving the thickets of marshy nibbles, he hopes to cover 25 courses, including Sandwich, where the Open was held last year and the cluck line orchard thrives. With luck, Marshall might even notch an eagle.

PHS

Michael Hamlyn visits a Sri Lanka refugee camp

Beirut echoes for the Tamils in torment

Colombo It is only the yard of a Hindu temple, outside Colombo, but in this small space 5,000 people are trying to stay alive. Two things unite them: their racial origin - for they are Tamils - and their fear.

During the nights and days of Sinhalese violence last week the people in the camp watched their homes and businesses burn, their property ransacked, their belongings scattered.

One middle-aged man said he had been sheltered by neighbours. "When the rioters came to my house I just had to sit there and watch everything go," he said. A woman in her late thirties told me: "We saw them come to the front of our house. They were waving sticks and swords. We just ran out and over the back fence."

Some of the refugees wear bandages and plasters. "We were beaten," they say simply. One man with a pad of gauze and plaster on his scalp was brought to me. A Red Cross worker explained: "He went to the hospital and they did this to him there. It was not the doctor. The doctors were very good - but the other staff."

People mill aimlessly about the temple yard, as closely packed as people in Petticoat Lane on a Sunday morning. They have little to do except worry. "Where do you sleep?" I asked one person. "Right here," he said, pointing at the sandy ground. "We are just happy that it has not rained since we arrived."

Some nearby school buildings are also being used to house hundreds of people, who sit on the floor - men, women and tiny children together - as though waiting for a public meeting to begin. Two taps and two toilets serve the whole camp. A row of additional toilets with bright red doors are locked, reserved for the temple priests, whose cleanliness must never be defiled.

Initially, of course, food was also in short supply. The sudden arrival of the refugees and the confused circumstances made organization

difficult, but bags of flour and dal were being delivered as I walked about. The refugees were sure of at least one meal a day.

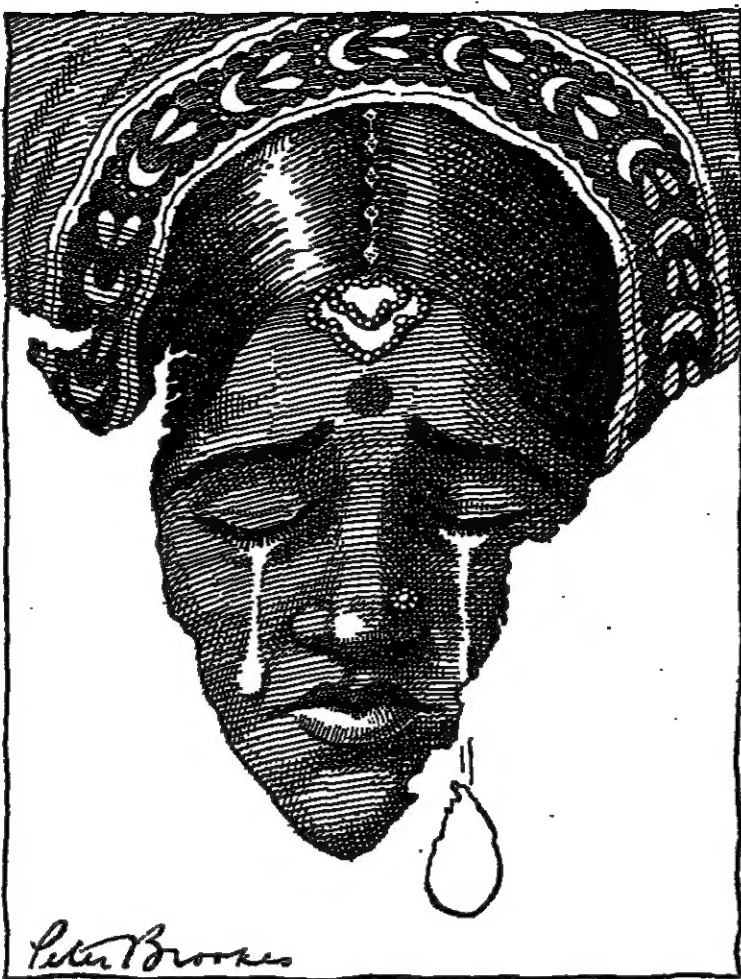
The food problems seem likely to continue. But the main worry for most of the inhabitants is security. The temple walls are not high, and access is through a low, wrought-iron gate. Outside, a policeman sits, and a military patrol stands guard at the top of the road.

The camp people feel vulnerable as hostages to reprisals from the gangs of Sinhalese goondas (thugs) who drove them from their homes in the first place. The example of the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps in Beirut is never far from their minds. Official figures show that there are 48,000 refugees in camps throughout the country, but according to relief workers, Colombo alone holds more than 75,000.

Relief workers say the camps are sanitary. Now that food and fuel are getting in, additional latrines are being dug and camp committees are being formed. Difficulties still occur with the removal of garbage and the lavatories and water. One camp has only one tap and people have to line up for hours to get water.

A British worker for Voluntary Service Overseas has had to seek asylum in a refugee camp after the college he was working at had been burned down by gangs of Sinhalese rioters.

Len Putnam, a teacher at a college in the plantations of Uva Province, was acting as principal of the college, which gives training to estate workers. When the Sinhalese attacked the college last week he had to run across some open fields, and eventually arrived at a convent, in the centre of town, which is being used to house refugees. Mr Putnam, who is in his fifties, is the only European in the camp. He is being lodged in the bishop's house at the convent. The VSO organization in Colombo is waiting for the right moment to evacuate him.



Thirty-four British volunteers from VSO have been working in the country and all have been accounted for except for one other, also in the plantation area, whose telephone is out of order.

The Tamils, meanwhile, must also wait. The government is offering to transport the refugees to the north of Sri Lanka, where the Tamil population predominates and where many, though not all, have friends and relatives. Ships are being adapted to take them up the coast. One refugee was pleased. "I don't think it would be safe going by train or road," he said. Two cargo boats have now left carrying more than 1,000 people.

But the refugees are likely to face acute problems in the North, too, where there is insufficient accommodation and water is not plentiful. British citizens in the North say

the Jaffna district, where the population is 95 per cent Tamil, is mostly quiet, although there are said to have been several incidents of ill-treatment of local inhabitants by security forces.

The local hospital in Jaffna has been unable to undertake operations because of a shortage of medical supplies and drugs, and there are fears that the arrival of 8,000 refugees on boats from the South will cause acute hardship in the crowded towns.

The reports will not stop the refugees. "This has happened before, you know," said a tall, dark man. "The last time was not as bad as this, but we came to this temple as well. We were taken to the North, and after things settled down, we came back. I expect we shall come back again, too, soon. There are not enough jobs up there."

Mondale and the Foot factor

Morton Kondracke parades the spectres of failures past that could tilt the balance against Reagan's main Democratic challenger

Washington American political writers seem set on the notion that former Vice-President Walter Mondale, front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination, is haunted by ghosts. They simply cannot agree on how many. David Broder of the *Washington Post* named one: former Senator Edmund S. Muskie, the 1972 front-runner whose candidacy collapsed in its first test.

Another writer added the failed presidency of Mr Jimmy Carter, in which Mondale was partner, and the image of Mondale's mentor, the late Senator Hubert Humphrey, the old-fashioned interest-group liberal whom Mondale is increasingly accused of resembling.

More recently, Mr Michael Foot has been added to the list. In America he is perceived as the symbol of a political party gone too far left to attract popular support; the Democrats, some commentators say, have a mild case of Labour's disease.

Mondale's other newly discovered ghost actually has been around for a long time. It is that of Mondale himself - the Mondale of November 1974 who announced after a year of campaigning for the 1976 Democratic nomination that he did not want to spend the rest of his life in Holiday Inns. He said: "I do not have the overwhelming desire to be president which is essential for the kind of campaign that is required."

All of Mondale's ghosts reflect the widely-held doubts about his ability to win election and govern well. He is well aware of them all, and the efforts he and his advisers are undertaking to exorcise the ghosts convey a sense of how he is conducting his pursuit of the presidency.

The 1974 Mondale is the easiest to dispose of. Nominally a Washington lawyer, he has been planning or otherwise working on the 1984 presidential race ever since the Carter-Mondale ticket lost to the Republican team of Reagan and Bush in 1980. This year, Mondale will be on the road to make speeches, raise money and organize his forces on an average of six or seven days a week, three weeks per month. And he will stay in Holiday Inns without a murmur.

What has happened to change his mind? He said: "In 1974, deep down I knew I wasn't ready to be president. Now, I know I am. I've had the experience of working in the White House. I know how things are done and how mistakes get made. I'm convinced I can run the defence and foreign policy. I believe I can be a good president."

Which brings up the ghost of Jimmy Carter. How to handle the memory of Carter's presidency and his own involvement in it has been a ticklish issue for Mondale. Cartoonists and presidential rivals often seek to tie the Carter's failures around Mondale's neck. But when Mondale tries to point out differences he had with Carter, he is accused of disloyalty and ingratitude.

So, Mondale now expresses gratitude and loyalty to Carter for the opportunity to be vice-president while asserting that Carter's mistakes were part of the training programme that qualifies him to be president. If asked, Mondale will



Mondale: aware of the dangers

enumerate some of his differences with Carter - he says he opposed the post-Afghanistan embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union. MX missile deployment and Carter's sale of F-15 fighter planes to Saudi Arabia - but he is much happier listing the things he learned.

These include how to find talent to staff an administration, how to set priorities, inculcate discipline in subordinates and organize a national security structure that will not result in the usual backbiting and bickering between the White House, State Department and Pentagon.

Mondale says that instead of the myriad purposes to which Carter set himself, his administration would have "four or five fundamental thrusts". These include economic growth, "human talent development", international competitiveness, moderate and sustained defence growth, determined efforts to secure arms control and "a foreign policy that is coherent, credible, durable and persuasive, with a moral underpinning."

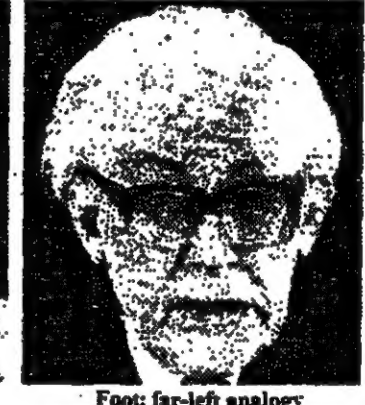
On both foreign and domestic policy, Mondale is considerably to the left of the Reagan administration, as are all the other Democratic candidates, including Mondale's principal rival, the senator and former astronaut John Glenn. All criticize the administration for favouring the rich by cutting taxes while imposing benefit reductions on the poor.

All would spend less than Reagan on defence and more on education and job-creating public works. They are all against the MX missile, favour a negotiated nuclear weapons freeze with the Soviet Union (though they have not made much of an issue of cruise missiles in Britain or Pershing in Germany), and they oppose US aid to anti-Sandinista guerrillas in Nicaragua.

These positions may sound quite moderate to Europeans. Most Democratic proposals are probably even to the right of those favoured by Britain's social democrats. But still he is haunted by the ghost of Michael Foot, and even more so by that of Hubert Humphrey. In his day, Humphrey represented the quintessence of a Democratic



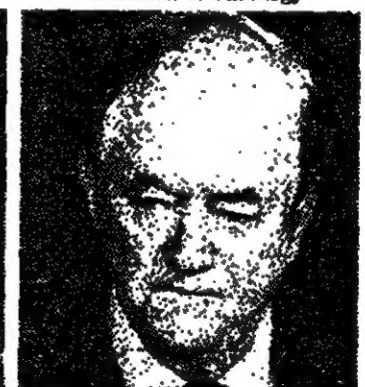
Muskie: pipped



Foot: far-left analogy



Carter: differences



Humphrey: too many ties

Party closely tied with labour unions, blacks, Hispanics, consumer groups, environmentalists and other interest groups. The charge against Mondale is that he cannot say no to anybody, and that by saying yes to everybody, the Democratic Party will inevitably commit itself to policies so far to the left of America's political centre that it will certainly lose the 1984 election.

To this, Mondale says that the real "special interest candidate" in 1984, if he runs, will be Ronald Reagan, who during his presidency "hasn't said no even once to defence contractors, environmental polluters, segregationist schools, corporations or rich people." As to the Democratic constituent groups, he said, "I am not to turn my back on my friends, but I am not their captive. I want to see the national interest served, but you cannot do that by refusing to listen to people who represent other people." One of Carter's big mistakes, say Mondale aides, is precisely that thought he could govern without listening to the constituencies which helped elect him. As a result, he had no friends when the going got rough.

Mondale is especially dismissive of the Foot parallel. "The Labour Party committed suicide," he said. "They were almost isolationist in terms of the (Nato) alliance and the Common Market. They were talking about all kinds of new nationalization schemes. They picked leadership that was unsteady and unpersuasive. I saw polls that showed that Denis Healey might defeat Margaret Thatcher - in other words, a pragmatic progressive was maybe what the people were looking for. But he didn't get a shot at it."

Still, Mondale does not give adequate attention to a tendency within his party to move left during the primary election stage of a presidential campaign as the rival candidates try to out-do each other for the allegiance of special interest activists. Strong anti-nuclear and isolationist sentiments, for example, affect the Democratic parties of Iowa and New Hampshire, where the first tests of 1984 will take place. Those sentiments are being exploited by Senator Alan Cranston,

who has made the nuclear freeze a centerpiece of his campaign. If Cranston seems to be succeeding, there will be leftward pressure on all the other candidates, including Mondale.

But Edmund Muskie's spectre remains the most important for Mondale. It is that of a supposed "sure thing" whose support proved (in one of America's favourite political clichés) "a mile wide and an inch deep" and had no capacity to survive adversity. In 1972 Senator George McGovern had an issue (the Vietnam war) and an intense following which overwhelmed Muskie in the New Hampshire primary.

The worst-case scenario for Mondale-as-Muskie in 1984 would be that Alan Cranston pulls away the anti-nuclear vote; that the Rev Jesse Jackson, a disciple of Martin Luther King, decides to run and draws away Mondale's black support; that Senator Glenn convinces people that he alone can defeat President Reagan, pulling away the pragmatic politicians; and that Mondale is left with nothing, or at least too little to win the nomination.

The Mondale campaign's answer is unrelenting effort and minute attention to detail. It aims to create an organization so big that it can withstand any adversity, yet sufficiently flexible to anticipate opportunity and take advantage of it. Mondale's campaign has already raised more than \$5m - double the amount of the other five candidates put together. The campaign staff consists of the best veterans of the 1976 and 1980 Carter campaigns.

Mondale has been endorsed by members of Congress, local politicians and leaders of black, women's and Hispanic groups. He is thought to be far ahead in pursuit of the AFL-CIO's first-ever endorsement of a presidential candidate. He is negotiating terms to keep Jesse Jackson out of the race. And although the polls show that Glenn is gaining steadily, Mondale's advisers are confident they have constructed a machine that will outlast anything the ex-astronaut can assemble.

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Jock Bruce-Gardyne

Torpedoed? More like scuttling

A year or two ago I ran into one of our more successful entrepreneurs the day after his appointment as chairman of a nationalized industry had been announced. "Are you out of your mind?" I asked politely. "Oh no, there's method in my madness," was the reply. "It enables me to quit the National Enterprise Board."

I saw his point. Nevertheless running a public corporation has little obviously to commend it, unless of course you can get yourself a transfer fee à la MacGregor. The new arrival from the private sector finds himself confronted with the limitless Whitehall intervention, the whims of ministers with an eye to votes, an obligation to satisfy the sometimes idle curiosity of the legislators, and a totally unionized and often militantly organized labour force. He then finds that his remuneration for his pains, albeit modest by the standards of the private sector, is the subject of an annual wrangle and abuse.

So Sir Robert Atkinson's farewell message from British Shipbuilders after three years' hard labour deserves sympathetic understanding. It needs it, too. Announcing that the corporation lost more than £117m in its last financial year, even though the Government offers a solid gold gift-wrapped coffee-pot or two to every customer, he tells us that this "demonstrated once again the underlying viability of the industry."

"Once again" is an especially appealing grace-note. Now I read in *Times* on Monday morning, on the authority of Mr Gerald Kaufman, that all that's really wrong with British shipbuilding is the shameful lack of patriotism of its potential British customers. The Belgians buy their ships at home, as do the French, and of course the Japanese. So why can't the British shipping lines do likewise?

Perhaps it depends on whether they want ships or cash. Provided you don't mind when, or even whether, the vessels you have ordered are delivered, and find that compensation can be good for cash flow (and one can easily imagine customers with such preferences in the present state of the world shipping market), then Scott Lithgow on the Clyde is obviously the place to go. Up to £100m in penalty payments in respect of goods worth £130m is not to be sneezed at. Unless, of course, you happen to be a British taxpayer, in which case you may be tempted to wonder whether this is the ideal way to use your revenues.

Sir Robert Atkinson tells us that these little local difficulties will be non-recurring. Perhaps we had better keep our fingers crossed. For as Sir Robert also acknowledged, there does seem to be some incidence of industrial deafness at Scott Lithgow (and one or two other places, for that matter). I do not see how we could expect it otherwise - not through any fault of Sir Robert, but through the actions of successive governments over many years. Sir Robert tells Scott Lithgow bleakly, "One cannot carry on with a company with 5,000 deaf men." The trouble is that the Clyde-side shipyard workers have been given that message - or something similar - repeatedly for 15 years, starting with Mr Wedgwood Benn, no less, in 1968. And every time they have found that the politicians didn't mean it. Why should they believe it this time - even if this time it is for real, as perhaps it will be?

That is a nutshell, is the question which Mr Kaufman and others like him carefully avoid. Most people would probably accept the need for a national capacity to build warships. And it may well be that work would on occasion have to be found to keep that capacity in existence when the Ministry of Defence was strapped for cash and the world awash with surplus shipping. But using a public corporation as a cash transfusion service for BP when that company cannot get the vessels it has ordered (or for that matter as a provider of badly needed hard currency to the Polish Government, which was more or less how British Shipbuilders was treated by the Callaghan government) is a vastly different matter. It is not immediately apparent that reliance on foreign shipping for the supply of merchant shipping would be an excessive price to pay for release from future resort to such subterfuges to keep the likes of Scott Lithgow on the payroll (and the fact that others are prepared to subsidize their shipyards makes this alternative more commercially attractive, and not less).

Now it is up to Mr Graham Day, Sir Robert's named successor. His task, we are told, will be to prepare the warship yards and ship-repairers for the private sector. If he can also convince the merchant shipping yards that their future genuinely hinges on performance after all these years of crying wolf, he will earn his transfer fee twice over.

The author was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

James Curran

Give Nicaragua a chance

Armed conflict tends to generate simplistic labels. Even so, it was disappointing last week to find BBC television ventriloquizing the Voice of America on its *Nine O'Clock News* by referring, in a straight report, to "the Marxist government" in Nicaragua.

This shorthand crudely misrepresents the character of the Nicaraguan regime. Its three-member coalition junta includes Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, a leading figure in the Democratic Conservative Party, whose nearest equivalent in this country would be Sir Ian Gilmour. From being a fully socialized economy, Nicaragua has, in fact, a larger private sector (59 per cent of gross domestic product) than Thatcherite Britain. Nor is the Nicaraguan regime completely tied to the coat-tails of the eastern block; 43 per cent of its aid, according to the latest available figures (1981), comes from the West.

Most on-the-spot observers, including many who are aggressively anti-Marxist, have a favourable impression of what the new government has achieved since it toppled the Somoza dictatorship. An all-party British parliamentary delegation concluded that "there is much to praise in Nicaragua. The new government has made a determined attack on poverty by raising the living standards of the poorest and has made impressive achievements in the fields of literacy, health and education."

But just as the Nicaraguan government has been crudely caricatured by the right as a Stalinist state, so there has been a corresponding tendency on the left to romanticize the aftermath of the 1979 revolution. The spectacular growth rate achieved in 1980 and 1981 has petered out in the face of the deepening recession, something close to an investment strike in the private sector, and the economic reprisals of the United States. Tensions have mounted, as the right has chafed under Arlee-style austerity measures, while a section of the left has become increasingly frustrated by the unwillingness of the government to press ahead with further nationalization.

These pressures, combined with military raids by American-backed insurgents based in Honduras, provoked the government to adopt emergency powers in 1981 that curbed freedom of expression by opposition groups and newspapers. At least seven leading dissidents (from both left and right) were imprisoned under these powers but were subsequently released.

But the systematic use of police torture and the killing of dissidents that characterized the previous tyrannical regime has come to an end. The country is now free of the death squads linked to security forces that terrorized communities in El Salvador and to a lesser extent, Honduras, portrayed in American propaganda as bastions of freedom and democracy.

Much play has been made of the fact that no election has been held in

Nicaragua since the revolution in 1979. An election has been promised, however, for 1985 and a government commission is currently investigating different methods of election in western countries as a prelude to this. What sort of recommendation the commission makes will be closely scrutinized in the light of the largely bogus elections that President Reagan frequently cites as evidence of "budding democracy" in nearby states under American tutelage. In the case of Honduras, the military retained the right to veto all cabinet appointments, while the choice offered the depleted electorate of El Salvador was limited in the words of the British observer, Lord Chitnis, to "that between an impotent and split Conservative Party under the thumb of the military, and a murderous version of the National Front."

Of course, President Reagan, the best auto-cue reader in contemporary politics, is following a script dictated by American interests. His main concern is not so much the development of human rights and freedom, as the maintenance of American influence in Central America. The Nicaraguan revolution is a threat to these interests because it could inspire similar uprisings against corrupt but compliant dictatorships sustained by the American government.

The continued support of the Nicaraguan government among its own people has so far insulated it from American reprisals. American funding of opposition groups inside Nicaragua has failed to mobilize popular opposition to the government. Economic hardship induced by the cancelling of aid and the slashing of the sugar import quota has not destabilized the government. Even the covert war waged by CIA-financed rebels, mostly recruited from the murderous former National Guardmen, has not provoked the expected response from disenchanted groups.

That is why the American government seems to be moving towards a final, more drastic solution: a direct invasion of Nicaragua by its puppet government in Honduras with whatever backing needed to make it successful. This would be as deplorable an act of aggression as Russia's invasion of Afghanistan. And it should provoke every bit as much protest, not least since Britain, as an ally of America, is in a position to influence American policy in a way that it is not able to sway that of Russia.

But even if American gunboat diplomacy is stopped, there is sadly an insidious way in which it may yet succeed. The more economic and military pressure the United States generates, the more it will promote authoritarian and centralizing pressures within Nicaragua. If these pressures gain impetus within a beleaguered economy, they will discredit the hopes and aspirations that the revolution gave rise to.

The author is editor of *New Socialist*.

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CRYING MURDER

Cardinal O'Flaherty, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh, has pronounced as "murder" the fatal shooting of Martin Malone by a member of the Ulster Defence Regiment in Armagh early on Saturday morning. The Cardinal was speaking from the pulpit of his cathedral during the young man's funeral service on Monday.

No one, whether he wears a wig, a mitre or a green eyeshade, is yet competent to make that pronouncement. To murder is for a person of sound mind and of the age of discretion unlawfully to kill another with malice aforethought, either express or implied by law. It is a defence to murder that the killing was caused by the use of reasonable force in the prevention of crime or effecting lawful arrest, elements which include self-defence. The Cardinal will have been given circumstantial accounts of the death as contained in the evidence of eyewitnesses carefully recorded by priests of his diocese. Those accounts very likely suggest that a murder was committed. But one begs leave to doubt if the Cardinal has access, direct or indirect, to the evidence of the members of the UDR patrol. Without that knowledge it is unsafe to cry murder. It is particularly unsafe for one in cardinal's robes to cry murder.

From the partial accounts of the incident that have been published it appears that a small group of young men and women were gathered and chatting near the centre of the city at one a.m. on a warm summer's night. They were approached by an armed UDR patrol of men and women soldiers, who asked questions and took particulars. Some refused to answer. Other young

men arrived on the scene. There was shoving and scuffling. There was a single shot and Malone collapsed and died, shot through the chest. The RUC's brief preliminary statement about the incident said nothing of Malone or any other of the group being armed or of firearms being found at the scene.

This is the seventh man to be shot dead by police or soldiers in county Armagh in the past eighteen months. It is frequently alleged, and as frequently denied, that the security forces have a policy of "shoot to kill" IRA and INLA suspects. The outward and visible facts do not point persuasively to that conclusion. The tension caused by the open policy of the terrorist organizations to kill soldiers and policemen on and off duty, the alertness to danger and quick reaction on which survival thus depends, provide an alternative and adequate explanation of the pattern of shootings, though not of course a full explanation of any one of them.

Soldiers and policemen have no licence to kill in Northern Ireland that they do not possess in other parts of the United Kingdom. Their action is subject to the requirements of common law, the two chief elements of which, if the shooting is to be lawful, are that the situation must be one of the commission or apprehension of serious crime and that the force used is no greater than might reasonably be supposed to be necessary to prevent the crime or escape, or in self-defence.

The just application of those rules in any case crucially depends on the thorough investigation of the facts. It is at that point that the suspicions and complaints of Cardinal O'Flaherty

and the many for whom he speaks most excusably congregate. Among the victims' families and community the RUC is likely to be considered as trustworthy, an investigating agency as is the Metropolitan Police by the denizens of Raiton Road in Brixton. The RUC's inquiries, if thorough, are certainly not speedy. The director of public prosecutions to whom the police report will make a laconic announcement that there are insufficient grounds for proceeding further, if that is his conclusion which it usually is, and the true nature of the circumstances of the death will remain unclear. It is however quite wrong to suggest that members of the security forces never stand trial for unlawful killing in Northern Ireland. They do, but seldom. Seldom too is anyone suspended from duty while inquiries are made.

There is none of that electrified reaction on the part of authority to a possible miscarriage, as happened in London when Mr Stephen Waldorf was shot (not killed) by police in mistake for another man. Of course, the state is under attack in Ulster by political gangsters who have no scruple and no reserve, and that is an inevitably callous experience. The vicious hatred of the attack can be read from the details of the trial of 38 defendants which is just coming to an end in Belfast after 117 days. But the state is defended from that attack in the name of legitimate authority, of civil peace and the rule of law. It behoves those bearing that responsibility to keep intact the doing of justice and the appearance of justice, most especially when the actions of their own agents are called in question.

YUGOSLAVIA TAKES ITS MEDICINE

Tito's successors are at last facing up to the growing crisis in Yugoslavia. At the joint session of the Assembly last week, the Prime Minister, Mrs Milka Planinc, emphasized the comprehensive "stabilization programme" would involve profound changes in the life of every citizen. She spoke of the need to free industry from excessive constraints, reduce state intervention, and shock the economy out of its present stagnation. The Party leader, Mr Dragoslav Markovic, maintained at the Central Committee meeting which endorsed the programme that the radical reforms would not mean "political isolationism". On the contrary, Yugoslavia will be linked even more closely with the countries of Western Europe. This should be good for Yugoslavia and for the West.

The need for change has become increasingly evident in the political vacuum which Yugoslav leaders themselves admit followed the death of Tito. But in the last decade of Tito's rule there was such stagnation in government that extensive innovation was delayed by his successors, who were more concerned with maintaining stability. Now change is being dictated by economic necessity. After six months of tough negotiations, emergency loans worth \$4,000 million were agreed with fifteen Western countries, Japan, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. But this will do little more than ease the immediate burden of debts totalling some \$20,000 million.

Inflation has been running at over 30 per cent, and many internal transactions are conducted in dollars rather than dinars. Unemployment tops 12 per cent, if the thousands working abroad are included, it approaches 20 per cent. Many "guest workers"

in Western Europe fell victim to the general slump and returned home to swell the number of unemployed and the large sums of hard currency they had formerly sent back to their family in Yugoslavia were lost to the economy. Nor is it a good time to expand the vital tourist industry.

The extent to which Yugoslavia's six republics and two autonomous provinces are affected by the economic crisis varies greatly, adding considerably to nationalist tensions. Unemployment in Kosovo and Macedonia, for example, is more than sixteen times higher than in industrialized Slovenia. Albanians - not a Slav people - make up a quarter of the Kosovo population; they resent the better employment prospects of the Serbs. Nationalist grievances have led to bitter rioting, with demands for Albanian unification only one aspect of a deeper discontent with the political situation.

In Bosnia Muslim fundamentalists were imprisoned for campaigning to establish an Islamic state, and in Croatia even the party leadership has been purged for nationalist tendencies. Separatism has grown with the conviction that Serbia receives preferential treatment, and Croats are particularly bitter about the imprisonment of several leading Croat intellectuals.

The media in Yugoslavia, however, suffers less censorship than in other communist countries, and many problems are debated in a lively and outspoken way. Idleness, corruption, nepotism and despotism are only some of the charges levelled at party members. Ordinary workers seem disillusioned with the "self-management system" and claims of popular participation in government are not taken seriously, since referenda are officially

managed and elections no longer provide a genuine choice of candidate.

Improving labour productivity will not be easy. An official report complained that on average one in ten of the workers in the state sector was absent and the others did less than five hours' work a day. A member of the Kraigher Commission which was charged with the preparatory work for the reforms predicted serious labour problems because the strict conditions requested by foreign creditors would have to be met. Yugoslavia can expect a drop in living standards and general demands to tighten their belts as measures are enforced to ensure the repayment of debts.

After the visit in March of the Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, further trading agreements were signed with the USSR, which is Yugoslavia's major supplier of oil. The need to pay in scarce hard currency is avoided by delivering in exchange a range of products from electronics to foodstuffs. But Western fears of growing economic reliance on the USSR are misplaced.

Diplomatic relations with the USSR are much less bitter than in the past, but Yugoslavia remains highly critical of Soviet policies. The large expenditure of manpower and other resources on defence is accepted by most Yugoslavs as necessary. Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan is subjected to repeated criticism in the media, and Yugoslavia has no intention of suffering the same fate.

Although no liberal democracy, Yugoslavia is moving closer to the West both politically and economically. This trend should be encouraged. Yugoslavia is strategically placed. Western support for it is very much a matter of enlightened self-interest.

Nameless JPs

From Mr C. H. Guttman

Sir, Mr Griffin (July 27) does less than justice to those of us who serve the community as justices of the peace when he asserts that we are honour-seekers. There are countless justices who were proposed by others than themselves (myself, for example).

The difference between justices and juries on the one hand and judges on the other is surely a matter of "amateur" and "professional", with the legally professionally trained judges being named. Certainly to be appointed JP is an honour - as it must be to be made Editor of the *South Wales Argus* (which status, incidentally, was appended to Mr Griffin's letter) - but "honours" we neither seek nor are given.

Mr Griffin may not know that decorations are not awarded to justices of the peace for their services to the community at any time. I do hope that Mr Griffin, no doubt as dedicated as the actor he quotes, will not mind this mild tomat.

Yours truly,
CHARLES H. GUTTMAN,
Flat D,
10 Belsize Park Gardens, NW3.

Keeping down the cost of power

From the Chairman of the London Electricity Board

Sir, While I cannot approve of Mr Alex Henney's enthusiasm (August 1) for a pre-publication public debate of the LEB's 1982-83 accounts (publication is on August 4), I must, to ensure an accurate public record, take issue with him on a number of points he makes to support his council's view that we should pass on our surplus to consumers in the form of a rebate.

It is not, as he implies, the practice of the board's members to "rubber stamp" reports by chief officers. The recommendation not to repay the surplus was debated long and hard before being supported.

The board did not vote "to retain the money". It decided to use the surplus to pay off its debt to Government in the firm belief that this would result in a real prospect of keeping electricity prices down in years to come.

His dismissive attitude to administrative problems belies the genuine difficulties of identifying to whom a rebate should be paid. Not all consumers would have been eligible and, bearing in mind the high turnover of London consumers, some would be difficult to trace.

These particular matters aside, it is the nature of Mr Henney's letter that disappoints me. In the last few years the board has made great strides in improving efficiency and reducing costs. (We have, in fact, reduced our staff by 1,400 and cut our costs by £14m.) Yet Mr Henney, as a member of the board and present at the debate in question, chooses to write to you in advance of the publication of the annual accounts, discusses the board's proceedings and offers a one-sided account of the process by which fellow members reached their decision on the rebate.

My colleagues and I fully accept our accountability to the public through Parliament for the performance of LEB, but the board will not function properly unless its members have respect for each other.

I regret this lack of inhibition regarding the board's deliberations and urge him to have a higher regard for the confidentiality and freedom of expression without which there can be no bold thinking and effective decision making.

Yours faithfully,
D. G. JEFFERIES, Chairman,
London Electricity Board,
Temple House,
81-87 High Holborn, WC1.
August 2.

Control of asbestos

From Professor E. D. Acheson and Dr M. J. Gardner

Sir, In your brief reference to our reply, "The control limit for asbestos", in your issue of July 29 you mentioned that we recommended the formal prohibition of the manufacture and importation of new products made of brown or blue asbestos.

We wish to point out that we also recommended that, in view of the fact all forms of asbestos (including white asbestos) can cause cancer, the use of all types of asbestos should be curtailed as far as possible and that asbestos become available and in the meantime further improvements in control should be made as advances in engineering occur.

In making these recommendations we took into account that asbestos is extremely durable and that products containing it may require further processing in circumstances far removed from its production where dust levels are difficult to control.

Yours faithfully,
DONALD ACHESON, Director
and Professor of Clinical Epidemiology,
M. J. GARDNER, Reader in Medical Statistics,
MRC Environmental Epidemiology Unit,
University of Southampton,
Southampton General Hospital,
Southampton.
July 29.

Musical manners

From Mr N. J. Bonham-Carter

Sir, I am afraid that Mr Harvey's letter (July 27) is little more than an expression of personal taste masquerading as an aesthetic judgment. If it took me no more than 30 years to like a wide range of "this stuff" (his phrase), I do not consider that this gives me any particular right to exalt my taste or judgment over that of others.

All the same, I should be inclined to back Mr Ponsonby's judgment (July 12) of what is "alive, beautiful and necessary to our lives in the musical field" over Mr Harvey's, on the evidence of his letter.

Yours faithfully,
N. J. BONHAM-CARTER,
Old School House,
Cottingham,
Woodbridge,
Suffolk.

Limits of parole

From the Chairman of Council of the Magistrates' Association

Sir, The waste of their own and the community's resources represented by offenders is at a high level and the general trend is upward.

This needs to be tackled, not only at the stage of prevention, but also at any point where the risk of recidivism can be reduced. A point where this possibility should be examined is outlined in Lord Windlesham's letter (July 21).

Rightly the suggested minimum period of eligibility for parole does not, except when they are sitting in the crown court, directly affect the jurisdiction of magistrates. The maximum sentence of six months imprisonment within which they may impose for a single offence does not

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Science spending and tangible assets

From Professor S. J. Pirt

Sir, The latest contribution by Sir Bernard Lovell (July 30) to the special pleading by the astronomers for more resources is revealing. Sir Bernard's letter is a concoction of red herring and Marie Antoinette sentiment. "Let them eat cake", as far as scientists of other disciplines are concerned.

He attempts to divert attention from the real issue, which is that the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) has a cash limit and that more resources for astronomy means less for the other sciences. Shrewdly, Sir Bernard expresses the astronomers' share of the budget as a percentage, but in money terms 17 per cent of the budget now is far more than 24 per cent of the 1975 budget.

In comparison, the new field of biotechnology, which is so full of promise, received less than half of one per cent of the SERC budget last year. About that amount was spent by the SERC a few years ago on an enquiry just to show that a new radio telescope proposed for Sir Bernard's laboratory would be prohibitively expensive.

It is plainly ludicrous to claim that the astronomers are not big spenders of the SERC funds. With regard to the "timeliness and promise" of the big telescope laboratories, doubts have been raised by recent disinterested analysis of their research outputs.

This disturbing result has, it is clear, stimulated the research council to commission further analyses of a similar nature. However, Sir Bernard need not worry too much because it seems that the SERC prefers to spend its money on a tangible asset, such as a telescope, rather than the intangible promise of research.

Yours faithfully,
S. J. PIRT,
Queen Elizabeth College,
Microbiology Department,
Aldersley Building,
Campden Hill Road, W8.
August 1.

From Professor P. V. Danckwerts, FRS
Sir, Sir Bernard Lovell writes to support the spending of very large sums of money on telescopes which will lead to a deeper understanding of the natural world. Similar arguments can and have been deployed for expenditure on enormous particle accelerators, or "rings" such as those built near Geneva, which remind one irresistibly of Stonehenge.

A small bonus

From the Reverend Julian Charley and others

Sir, If the Government is to prove its equal concern for the less fortunate members of society as for the more affluent, as recently urged by Mr Francis Pym, there is one anomalous situation that could very simply be rectified.

As the law stands, someone drawing supplementary benefit is not allowed to earn more than £4 extra per week, whereas for those who are in regular employment there is no such limit when they take on secondary jobs. The implication of the law is that those on supplementary benefit are a drain on the state's resources and should be penalised accordingly.

It is naive to imagine that people are on supplementary benefit because of indolence. The census figures of 1981 for this Everton ward

A jump too far

From Professor N. Kurti, FRS

Sir, Your article about parachutists (page 2, July 28) reminded me of the following episode. A couple of years ago I was asked by a young student to "sponsor" his parachute jump for a good cause. I told him that I refused to encourage anyone to engage in an activity which could result in injury or damage to health, but that I would send a donation to his good cause. It was a respectable unit engaged in orthopaedic developments.

Red Cross in Thailand

From Mr William Shawcross

Sir, Count de Salis, the former chief delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Thailand, protests too much (July 20) at my description (June 27) of the plight of refugees from Indochina today.

De Salis takes exception to my account of what happened to 20,000 Cambodians brought into Thailand and then returned to the border, even though 2,000 of them had petitioned ICRC and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for protection.

Officials of UNHCR, of which I was once critical, considered the article was "too generous" in this context to that excellent organization, the ICRC. They complained that on this occasion ICRC showed an inadequate sense of urgency over the petitions and then pressured UNHCR not to intervene on behalf

allow time for the necessary assessment. Nevertheless, if powers granted by Parliament in the Criminal Justice Act 1982 are assumed by the Home Secretary and the minimum statutory period for release on parole is shortened, this may well have the effect of reducing the number of adult recidivists coming before magistrates' courts.

Those in prison represent inadequate as well as deliberate offenders. Support, on release, for the former and the sanction of recall for the latter may be the best hope of deterrence from the reoffending which puts the public so much at risk. Careful thought should surely be given to a proposal which would give selected offenders, who have shown potential for that proper use of freedom which is more readily conveyed in the community than in

Parental duties and the Pill

From Mr M. L. Barrett

Sir, The assumption made (July 30) by the National Honorary Secretary of the Responsible Society is baseless.

It is the responsibility of parents to imbue their children with the belief that the act of procreation is better left until maturity. If a girl under 16 asks her doctor for the Pill the assumption to be made is that her parents have either rejected that responsibility or failed in their attempt to discharge it - after some 12 years or more of trying.

It is no bad thing that the state should do what it can to avoid there being any little pieces to pick up. Yours sincerely,

MARTIN L. BARRETT,
Grey House,
Beches Drive,
Farnham Common,
Slough,
Buckinghamshire.
August 1.

From Mr R. J. A. Long

Sir, The two court cases referred to by Mr Barker (August 1) wherein the judgments removed parental control over the children involved are fundamentally different to the action raised by Mrs Gillick.

The act of the court in these reported cases was to consider whether the natural parental authority should be overturned, thereby giving the exception to the usual rule. The courts presumably require to see considerable negligence by the parents or circumstances likely to cause obvious harm to the child before upsetting the status quo.

Gillick v West Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority was an attempt to ensure that parental authority continues unless it can be proved in court that it is misplaced. There has been no such judgment in this case, or is Mrs Gillick guilty until proved innocent?

Sir, I remain, yours faithfully,
R. J. A. LONG,
12/3 Craigleith Avenue South,
Ravelston,
Edinburgh.
August 1.

From Dr A. R. Rogers

Sir, Your correspondent, Ian Barker (August 1), makes the point that on matters of under-age sex and contraception parental authority may not always respond in the best interests of the child. Indeed he is right, but when parents are neglectful, absent or non-caring there exists adequate legislation under the Children and Young Persons Act to bring those in moral danger and under 17 into care. Thus a doctor would be acting correctly to extend professional confidence to include those properly concerned with the care of his patient.

Sadly, of too often such young people are taken into care, only to be issued contraception by the local authority. The issue of providing contraception to children is certainly one of law, but is also a testing area of whether society has the will to provide children with a fully protected childhood. For so many young people childhood seems to end at 12 or 13 and if, indeed, we lack the will or intention to provide adequate care then we must accept changes in law should allow intercourse and marriage to take place earlier.

In my opinion the disappearance of childhood is the most sinister and unwelcome social trend, taking many young victims back to the pre-Victorian days of child prostitution and neglect.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN ROGERS,
1 Victoria Park Road,
St Leonards,
Exeter,
Devon.
August 1.

Tax on Soviet charters

From Mr William F. Newton Dunn, MEP for Lincolnshire (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, The West's answer (leader, July 26) to price-cutting by the Soviet merchant fleet should be a special tax added on to the freight rates at which the Soviets charter their ships to Western customers.

If the tax were levied throughout the European Community it would cover a substantial proportion of world sea trade and even more so if the United States and Japan could be persuaded to do the same.

Not only would such a tax reduce Soviet price-cutting but it would also reduce their earnings of hard currencies with which to buy yet more ships from hard-pressed Western owners.

Yours sincerely,
BILL NEWTON DUNN,
10 Church Lane,
Navenby,
Lincoln.
July 26.

A rod in pickle

From Mr David F. Sutton

Sir, Can it be that every leader writer in the country has underestimated the intelligence and political acumen of Sir Keith Joseph?

The decision announced in *Corporal Punishment in Schools* (report, July 29), will produce a system so potentially chaotic that no headmaster dare allow corporal punishment in his school.

By one shrewd stroke Sir Keith has *de facto* banned corporal punishment whilst not offending the not inconsiderable Conservative body of the "hang 'em, flog 'em" brigade.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SUTTON,
East House,
97 Roe Lane,
Southport,
Lancashire.
July 30.

'Improved' bread

From Ms Ruth Evans and others

Sir, As representatives of organisations concerned with the welfare of different groups, we write to express our joint concern at present Government proposals for new regulations governing the composition of bread and flour.

The effects of these regulations would be to remove the requirement for the fortification and restoration of flour with certain minerals and vitamins. We see no evidence whatsoever that, amongst the vulnerable groups who rely most heavily on white bread as a staple diet, the intake levels of the relevant substances are sufficiently high to justify this decision.

In fact what evidence there is suggests quite the opposite. Most markedly, recent studies have shown the serious effects of poor nutrition, especially thiamin deficiency, for very elderly people. There is also growing acceptance of the importance of high vitamin B levels before and during early pregnancy in the prevention of congenital malformations.

At a time when increasing numbers of people in our society are dependent on state benefits it is

accepted that white bread fulfils a substantial role in the diet of many low-income families. In particular, pressures on school meals services mean that an increasing number of children rely on sandwiches for their midday meal. We believe that any reduction in the requirements surrounding the nutritional quality of white bread and flour could have grave consequences for the health of the elderly, of children and of pregnant women and young babies.

At the very least, we would urge the Department of Health and Social Security and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to defer these regulations until they can produce British evidence that levels of vitamin sufficiency amongst those vulnerable groups are such as to justify removing the requirement for their addition to white flour and bread.

Yours faithfully,
RUTH EVANS,
(The Maternity Alliance),
DAVID HOBMAN,
(Age Concern England),
JOANNA ROLL,
(Child Poverty Action Group),
JANE WYNNDHAM-KAYE,
(Health Visitors' Association),
c/o The Maternity Alliance,
309 Kentish Town Road, NW3.
July 22.

THE ARTS

After thirty years of music hall Jimmy Jewel turned to straight acting, and tomorrow returns to the Lyttelton in *You Can't Take It With You*. Interview by Sheridan Morley

Marvellous on the boards

Though it won a Pulitzer Prize on its first outing in 1936, and though its current Broadway revival with Jason Robards and Colleen Dewhurst is about the best thing to be seen in an otherwise moribund New York, Kaufman and Hart's classic comedy *You Can't Take It With You* remains curiously little-known over here; the National Theatre production opening tomorrow may however be about to change all that.

This is the one about the eccentric Sycamore family, who survive the Depression in New York by becoming so totally detached from reality that they cease to exist even for income tax purposes. It is a play about love and eccentricity, but it is also a play about the refugee Russian ballet-master all the way through to the mother, who spends ten years as a playwright because somebody unaccountably delivers a typewriter to her front door. For the National, a starry cast includes Geraldine McEwan, Brewster Mason, Margaret Courtenay, and Ronald Hines, but the key role of the grandfather, the one being played on Broadway now by Robards, goes to Jimmy Jewel in his first return to the National and indeed the five theatre in almost a decade.

The last time he was there was when the company was still housed at the Vic and he was doing *Comedians*. "We started that at Nottingham with Richard Eyre, also now here at the National, directing, and Peter Hall came to the first night and asked how soon we could move down to the Vic. In fact it took about six months, because I'd already agreed to do *The Sunshine Boys* in the West End and they were good enough to wait for me. Mind you, that was the part of a lifetime: plays like *Comedians* don't happen twice. When I first read it I thought it was far too full of filthy language in the first act, but I was shocked, but I knew that if all the rude words were spoken in the first act then the Jonathan Pryce character would never be able to use them so shockingly in the second. Eyre agreed with me and eventually Trevor Griffiths, the author, did too: one of the joys of starting out on the hills is that you learn what an audience will take and when they'll take it."

Like many of the best character actors in the business, from Max Wall

all the way through to Arthur English, Jimmy Jewel only started in the legitimate theatre when he was way past his fiftieth birthday.

"Frank Muir was then running the comedy at the BBC and about fifteen years ago he asked me to do a variety playhouse script called *Spencer in the Works*. I'd never done a play before, but variety theatres were closing up all over England, my cousin Ben Warriss was keen to end the double act and my wife and son took one look at the script and said, well, what have you got to lose? So I did it and since then I've been an actor. The irony is that now Ben is back in the business too, acting in a summer season of *Hi-de-Hi* on Bournemouth pier. But we'll never do the act again. All that's over. When Ben said he didn't want to go on with it, I thought I was finished too so for a while I went into property, doing up flats in the area. I trained as a master carpenter, you see, before I went on the stage, and I've always owned flats because I learnt to be very careful about the money I was making when times were good. I came from a music-hall family and I'd seen too many good comedians fall on hard times not to learn a bit about where to put the money away."

"We were really a family called Marsh, but father always worked as Jimmy Jewel. He wouldn't let me call myself Jimmy Jewel Jr, so for years I worked as Maurice Marsh because I was always doing Chevalier impressions; then he kept changing our names on the bills, so the audience wouldn't know it was all one family. Actors today don't know they're born, just having to rehearse and do one or two plays at a time; we used to have to pack the scenery, run the band calls, everything. For a while I went off on my own, running what they used to call the 'If It' bills; for £6 a week you had to do the comedy spot in the first half of the bill twice nightly, then you had to manage the other acts, do the paying out on the Saturday night, and if there was any money extra then you shared it out on a percentage basis: that's why they were called 'If It'."

"Those were the days when I learnt to be careful about money; I used to have to go round paying out £6 a week to once-great comedians like Ernie Mayne who'd lost everything and gone so mad that he used to see imaginary income-tax inspectors hiding in dressing-room cupboards. It was a rough business. But then I met

up with Ben and we had thirty very good years up the top of the bill; we never once had a quarrel, at least not when anyone else was there to see it. You have to run a double act like a marriage, stick to the rules, otherwise it all goes wrong. Mind you, by the end of the whole business had gone wrong: the variety impresarios all went into commercial television and allowed the old theatres to crumble away. When I started out, there were 22 theatres in the Greater Manchester area, all with different variety bills playing twice nightly six nights a week, and all that was allowed to crumble away to nothing because they thought there might be more money in television."

"But once you're in the theatre you can never really leave it all the time. I had out in the 1960s, doing up the flats: I felt really terrible. Thought I was dying of something. The moment the script of that Variety Playhouse came along I felt marvellous again and that's how I've felt ever since. Then after quite a lot of television acting I thought maybe I was ready for a stage play, and Bernie Delfont brought me *The Sunshine Boys*, which was by Neil Simon but could just as well have been written about Jewel and Warriss. It was the story of a double act, so by the time I got to the audition in New York for Neil Simon I already knew thirty years more about his play than he did. He kept asking me where I learnt the timing. Jewel and Warriss, I told him, but I don't think he knew much about the English music hall."

"Anyway he seemed to like me, so much in fact that when the Delfont deal fell through he let me buy the rights in the play myself for London and sent his own brother over to direct. Six months we did, at the Piccadilly, then *Comedians* again, then a lot more television plays and now this. Mind you, I made a few mistakes along the way: turned down a play at Hampstead called *Incident at Tulse Hill* because nobody bothered to tell me that Harold Pinter was going to direct it and I thought who needs a play about an actor's suicide in a railway tunnel when there are three million unemployed? But I've just done a television film for David Putnam, all about a cricket groundsman fighting for his job against a new committee, and that should be on Channel 4 this autumn."

"Once you've played the Empire Glasgow you know two things:



Jewel as grandfather in *You Can't Take It With You*

survival, and humility. That's really all an actor needs, and a good script. There's a book by Neville Shute called *The Pied Piper*, about an old Englishman leading children out of occupied France in the war. That's what I want to do next, as a six-part television series, if I can just get the rights. I don't have any great classical yearnings: people keep telling me I'd be marvellous in Chekhov but I can't understand a word of it, and I could never get the rhythm of Shaw's language right for Doolittle in *Pygmalion*. Arthur English managed

it marvellously on television but I could never get near it. Then they offered me *Lear* and the *Merchant of Venice* at Exeter, so I went out and bought both books and couldn't understand a bloody word of them either. It's no good doing things you can't understand or won't enjoy: if you're not going to be happy on stage, then how is the audience going to enjoy it? As soon as I start becoming an embarrassment to myself or other people in the theatre, that's when I'll stop. Until then, it's the best life in the world."

Theatre

University standard

Bad Language Hampstead

In the first scene of *Dusty Hughes*, a student complains that the college clocks stopped in the 1930s and gets the reply "What better preparation for the 1980s?" True enough.

The place has been sufficiently infiltrated by structuralism, drugs and girl undergraduates to justify the description "Cambridge at the present time", while the guilt-laden contrast between this privileged elite and their unemployed contemporaries takes you back fifty years. It is easy to work out which of these boys and girls would have helped to break the General Strike and which would have died in Spain.

Bad Language does more than draw this simple equation, partly, I suspect, lest it be found simple-minded. Unlike his Cambridge contemporary David Hare, in *Teeth n Smiles*, Mr Hughes still seems to be taken in by the glamour of the place, and to cherish the idea that the doings of the Oxbridge young are new.

As a result, he has converted a particular university theme into a standard university play. The cast - students and a supervisor from the English faculty - figures as aesthetes ranged against the unseen rowing hearties. There is an old college scout, scandalized at the goings-on of the young gentlemen. Finals and the ADC production are simultaneously looming, and the supervisor is having problems with the brightest pupil.

Most of the characters are sharply drawn and played to the hilt by Mike Bradwell's company. There is the golden-haired

Robin Lermite as a *Wunderkind* director, projecting a precise blend of precocious authority and naked vulnerability through perfectly articulated sentences and a dandy's profile. He has an equally arresting room-mate in Kevin Whately as a working-class high flyer churned up with Lawrentian confusions.

Breffni McKenna, sliding into drug addiction, and Anjela Belli, loading her beloved teacher with stolen books, likewise slide veridically between poise and precariousness. And there is a marvellous performance from Alan Rickman as the supervisor, laceratingly derisive on first encounter and then bringing the same quality to bear on getting them all out of trouble.

What the production is unable to do is to cut the ties between the characters and the writer. Just as Mr Lermite and his gang of "illians" are determined above all to impress and glitter, so Mr Hughes sweats like mad to give his play an amusing and provocative surface. The dialogue often seems to reflect the process of starting with a cliché and then thinking of something different.

Part of a supervisor's job is to act as moral counsellor; so, naturally, Mr Rickman has to sleep with his students. Naturally the hearties break up the ADC set; so Mr Hughes then goes ahead and electrocutes them. The writing is always intelligent, and sometimes very funny. It is also strained, and leaves the real clichés (such as an attempted suicide curtain line) fully exposed. Geoff Rose's set, doing duty for tutorials, late-night drinking and theatrical dressing room, at least feels like Cambridge 1983.

Irving Wardle

Promenade Concert

Philharmonia/Rattle Albert Hall/Radio 3

Even the non-Russian works in Monday night's concert, bad Russian connections. Britain's Cello Symphony through its association with Rostropovich and the Prelude to Janáček's *From the House of the Dead* through its debt to Dostoevsky. But the main work was Russian to the core: Rachmaninov's Second Symphony.

I admit to looking forward to this performance with special relish. The combination of Rachmaninov, Rattle and the Philharmonia seemed particularly auspicious. If hopes were not entirely fulfilled it was not so much that there were occasional orchestral blemishes but that certain passages were treated in a manner that seemed out of character with the interpretation as a whole.

The Adagio, for instance, was done with wistful restraint. The broad clarinet solo was elegantly played by John McCaw and the discreet cello and bassoon counterpoint nicely underlined. But music of similar mood at the centre of the Scherzo was heavily laden with portamentos and sounded indulgently soupy.

So, too, did Mr Rattle's long lingering at the peak of some of

the arch-like phrases in the slow movement, and I wished that he had maintained at such points the more free-flowing, easy expressiveness and refined taste that he had shown elsewhere. The undulating dynamics and shifting tempos were conveyed with structural security, the orchestral detail (the yearning horns especially) pointed with discrimination; and the performance had the breadth and human warmth that seem inherent in this readily communicative music.

Geoffrey Norris

● Sir Michael Tippett has completed a work for solo guitar, entitled *The Blue Guitar* after a poem by Wallace Stevens, for Julian Bream, who will give the world premiere in Pasadena on November 9 and the European premiere in London next January.

Television

More worries

Mind Over Cancer (BBC 1) was the latest of a number of programmes demonstrating the link between mind and body, although "link" is quite the wrong word since mind and body are not separate entities. They are each other. This is not a novel idea - the medieval theory of "humours" is established upon it - but it has taken a long time to impress the scientific community. The men in white coats have characteristically treated the body as a machine, affected by external agencies and cured by external means.

In last night's programme it was suggested that anxiety, and the general failure to cope with such stress, might induce the kind of physical failures associated with cancerous growth. In one small American town it seems that severe flooding has provoked four cases of leukaemia. The idea of a "cancer personality" is also part of this: one English study has concluded that cancer patients are likely to be those who in ordinary life tend to suppress emotions like anger or fear. Feelings of helplessness and rejection may also exacerbate the growth of malignant cells. It is at least conceivable that just as the "personality" rejects anger, so the immune system may reject the knowledge of cancerous growth and thereby allow it to continue.

Of course the theories will be

taken too far, and anyone who falls ill will be accused of emotional instability. And, as always, American researchers have pursued the subject with an almost obsessive concentration, killing rats and mice by the thousands and collecting bucketfuls of blood from "stressed persons" in the process. The danger is that their conclusions will be as vague or as unverifiable as those they have supplanted - one more set of warnings for hypochondriacs to worry about.

Peter Ackroyd

Dance

Fokine ballets Festival Hall

Festival Ballet has always (well, usually) made a speciality of Mikhail Fokine's works from the earliest Diaghilev era. Their all-Fokine programme on Monday was doubly rewarded - by an almost full house, and by what I take to be some posthumous messages from the choreographer who died in 1942, revisiting the dust which he was misquoting enough at some stage to add to *Scheherazade*. Or perhaps this was just an example of what Marie Rambert once described as finding new beauties in the choreography.

Rambert was better at such innovative editing than most people, including Nicholas Beriozoff, who has been responsible for all Festival Ballet's versions of this ballet. Presumably he taught the sexier, more gymnastic, less musical, duet that now clashes even more heavily than before with the rest of the ballet. One gathers, however, that Clifford Williams also had a hand in the revival, although I cannot find his name in the programme. Which of them invented the trio of musicians added to the opening scene? And which is responsible for the more heavy-handed mime at the end?

Since the plot hinges on unbridled lust, I thought it a pity that Manola Asensio and Jay Jolley, in the leading roles, seemed not to be enjoying their dalliance at all. The other ladies of the harem and their gentle

men visitors retired discreetly off-stage for their social chitchat. Beriozoff's own playing of the Chief Eunuch has lost the oily servility it once had; Frederic Jahn-Werner stomps louder and rolls his eyes more furiously than his predecessors as Shah Sharyar, but to less effect.

There are to be several casts; some of the others may prove more convincing. Meanwhile, I was left thinking how much more impression Nijinsky must have made on spectators in a much shorter role. Obviously more is not always better.

The Polovtsian Dances from *Prince Igor* worked better, in spite of the debilitating effect of gestures and unintelligible singing by the London Chorus. Nigel Bourgiene looks impressive as the leading warrior, spins strongly, and will be really rather good when he can project more confidence in his own ability. The six Polovtsian girls were also particularly good, although Cheryl Liss gave a too mannered account of their leader.

Les Sylphides, which opened the evening, was taken at the lugubrious pace insisted upon by Alicia Markova for her productions: nowadays, although I do not remember her ever dancing it so slowly. The cheerful distant view on the backcloth, by Geoffrey Guy after Corot, is the more surprising, by contrast, even though shaded in the foreground by some handsomely gloomy trees.

John Percival

Popular song

Steve Ross

Pizza on the Park

Black tie would properly be the requirement for attendance at the Hyde Park Corner pizza restaurant for the next three weeks, but Steve Ross is the kind of performer who can make even the tired brown suited businessman feel as spruce and alert as an extra in a night-club scene directed by Busby Berkeley.

In succession to Mabel Mercer and Bobby Short as a bearer of the torch of the classic American popular song, Ross comes to us from the Oak Room of the Algonquin Hotel, where he reminds Manhattanites of a time before 42nd Street forsook the carriage trade for rough trade. Younger than his predecessors, he is further removed from a first-hand knowledge of the golden age, and with his broad-lapelled tuxedo and Rudy Vallee haircut, seems more of a self-conscious anachronism; but he is a persuasive interpreter, and the quality of his imagination ensures pleasant surprises.

A thronged house on Monday heard an opening set which lasted just over an hour and

contained more than two dozen songs. Porter and Berlin were, appropriately, the openers: "Looking at You", "Top Hat, White Tie and Tails" and "Putting on the Ritz". A bit arch, one thought, was the vibrato too affected in Alec Wilder's "While We're Young", the projection of Arthur Schwartz's and Howard Dietz's "I Guess I'll Have to Change My Plans" too coy, the syncopation of "Sail Away" too pat?

Perhaps so, but when Ross's light tenor relaxed and his piano accompaniments began to flow, we had the first highlight in a swooning treatment of "We'll Gather Lilacs", followed by cleverly pointed readings of "Don't Put Your Daughter on the Stage, Mrs Worthington", "It's Delovely" and the full, hilarious lyric of Porter's "Can-Can". Contemporary material is carefully integrated, helped by the swift pace of the presentation and the lack of references to sources. "Lilacs" apart, I most enjoyed the gauzy romance of "Blue Slices", "Thanks for the Memory" and "The Very Thought of You", for which Ross found perfect registrations of warmth and regret.

Richard Williams

Rameau's delights exuberantly relived

Hippolyte et Aricie Aix-en-Provence

After 200 years of neglect Jean-Philippe Rameau has, in the last 20 or so, been not entirely without honour in his own country: William Christie and Jean-Claude Malgoire have seen to that. Now, though, it is *Arlequin*, and the sudden upsurge of interest and activity in France is accompanied, particularly where his operas are concerned, with a certain fierce defensiveness which looks set to start up another *guerre des bouffons*.

At the Festival of Aix-en-Provence there are recitals, chamber concerts and a rather sketchy exhibition. Above all there were five performances of *Hippolyte et Aricie*, Rameau's first, large-scale *tragédie lyrique*, directed by John Eliot Gardiner, in a production by Pier-Luigi Pizzi.

From the swirling descent of

the purple silk "curtain" at the beginning of the Prologue (Pizzi and Gardiner are faithful to the conception of Rameau's librettist, Pellegrin, in placing the story within the framework of the dispute between Diana and Cupid), this is a production which exuberantly recreates that fusion of dance, song and spectacle, of intellectual and sensual pleasure, above all of extravagance and economy, that is of the essence of Rameau's music-theatre.

The early eighteenth-century setting of Aix's Théâtre de l'Archevêché is further focused by Pizzi's dark pillars, which move to provide suitable framings, against a plain, reflecting backdrop, for Pizzi's lavish designs, machines and costumes. No cost, it seems, has been spared: acres of silk are turned with equal concern for movement and shading into the courtly costumes of monarchs, gods, furies and corps de ballet; a phalanx of the white nun-

priestesses of Diana (Jennifer Smith) is foiled by a creeping, bat-black flurry of demons in Hades; the Act III *divertissement* of sailors and sailor-girls is a visual tour-de-force equalled and balanced only by the autumnal Royal Hunt of Act IV.

But this extravagance is channelled into an economy of execution which tailors every visual detail to its expressive purpose as minutely and effectively as Rameau's music, in recitative, arioso and air, is tailored to its Racinean text. The purple drape reappears, a unifying leitmotif, as the raging sea for Thésée's invocation to Neptune, as the monster which takes Hippolyte into its maw, and again as Phèdre's winding-sheet. The theatre's wide but shallow space is used to concentrated effect with Pluton, Jupiter and Neptune (Jules Bastin, enthroned in changing colours and in consistently fine and resonant voice) appearing

on a raised platform, and with Phèdre and the affairs of court on side projections. Above all, Catherine Toroc's choreography, with its slow, minutely stylized gesture and dance movement realized through the New York Baroque Dance Company, releases and ensures the apprehension of every changing emotion in the score.

The young American tenor John Aler as Hippolyte sings with a strength and flexibility that compensate for a certain lack of the brilliance which the role demands; Rachel Yakar is a sensuous, deeply idiomatic Aricie, while Leonard Pezzino as Mercure and Elisabeth Friday as L'Amour are memorable among the minor parts.

The opera might just as well be called "Thésée et Phèdre", and never more so than when José Van Dam and Jessye Norman are playing the grief-stricken king and queen. Van Dam's tortured airs in Hades, and his magnificent "Puissant maître des flots" concentrate within them all the emotional energy of Rameau's rapid, malleable recitative. From the mingling of grief and anger in her first aria, through her anticipation and charging of every cross-current of love, hate and remorse to their inexorable conclusions, Jessye Norman presents a rare and remarkable performance of an emotional breadth and ritual grandeur which augers well for her September Met debut in *Les Troyens*.

Campara remarked that there was enough music in *Hippolyte* for 10 operas: John Eliot Gardiner, the Monteverdi Choir and the English Baroque Soloists bring home the full force of his words in playing and singing whose refinement and energy fuse in a musical drama the very integrity of which reveals the true meaning of authenticity.

Hilary Finch



Strength and sensuousness: John Aler, Rachel Yakar

Galleries

Art of Cricket Fine Art Society

The British Museum's current *Sporting Life* exhibition seems to open up an infinitude of possibilities. Why range so widely - would there not be more than enough material in just one sport? Why be so narrow - how about including paintings and sculptures as well as prints? As though in answer to both these questions, John Player has sponsored a sizable exhibition, and a substantial book to go with it, devoted exclusively to that most English of games, cricket. *Art of Cricket*, at the Fine Art Society until August 13, begins at the beginning - in the approved manner, and goes on, if not until the end (for who would

dare to predict that?), at least up to Ruskin Spear's lively Pop Art portrait of Fred Trueman.

Inevitably in such a show, the balance between art-interest and subject-interest is at times a little precarious. Funny enough, this is not much of a problem with the earliest works, perhaps because for any artwork to survive for more than two centuries it is likely to have some sort of artistic quality, while any scrap of evidence about the origins of the game is bound to have its own historical significance. The cricket enthusiast can observe the gradually changing forms of the bat in the long series of cricketer portraits (almost a genre of its own in portraits of boys and young men during the second half of the eighteenth century), while those whose interest is mainly artistic will appreciate

rather the variety of character painters like Francis Hayman or Joseph Wright of Derby were able to get into what might be strictly stereotyped works.

Cricket even managed to get into family groups and conversation pieces like Thomas Hudson's *Mr Matthew Michell and his Children* or Thomas Beach's *The Tindall Family*. It crops up in Victorian times in the occasional rustic genre piece, such as the Tate's charming *A Country Cricket Match*, Sussex, by John Robertson Reid (now when, I wonder, did the Tate itself last find wall-space for that?), and we have probably forgotten that before he made himself into a Victorian sage, Watts earned an honest penny in 1837, by making five lithographs to illustrate the finer points of

batsmanship. We may also forget that Camille Pissarro was sufficiently charmed by the atmosphere, if not the technicalities, of the game to paint it a couple of times on his visits to England. Its impact seems to have been less on twentieth-century painters - you have to look quite hard to determine why Carl Weight's *The First Cricket Match of Spring* is actually so called. But there is still plenty of material left undisturbed: Sir Gerald Kelly, for example, painted some of his most evocative small panels at the Oval facing towards the gasworks during cricket matches, but none of them is included. So the way is open for further explorations - not to mention *Art of Football* and all the rest of the sports in turn.

John Russell Taylor



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Produced by Barry Hanson
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Investment and Finance

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Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 718.0 up 10.9
FT 100: 78.89 up 0.04
FT All Share: 448.53 down 5.65 (Datastream estimate)
Bargains: 17,303
Datastream USM Leaders
Index: 95.57 down 0.88
New York: Dow Jones
Average (latest): 1183.71 down 0.50
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
Index: 2040.43 up 24.85
Hong Kong: Hang Seng
Index: 1056.95 up 4.11
Amsterdam: 147.5 up 0.8
Sydney: AO Index: 668.3 down 5.8
Frankfurt: Commerzbank
Index: 97.40 up 0.2
Brussels: General
Index: 132.51 down 1.92
Paris: CAC Index: 129.2 up 0.3
Zurich: SKA General: 292.5 down 0.5

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5070 down 15pts
Index 85.1 down 0.5
DM 4.0125 down 0.0325
FF 12.0550 down 0.0925
Yen 366.50 down 1.50
Dollar
Index 128.1 down 0.4
DM 2.6588

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.5070
INTERNATIONAL
ECU: 0.557352
SDR: 0.694885

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 9 1/2 %
Finance houses base rate 10 1/2 %
Discount market loans week fixed 9-9 7/8
3 month interbank 10 1/16-10
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 1/16-10 1/8
3 month DM 5 7/16-5 5/16
3 month Fr 14 1/4-14 1/2 %
US rates:
Bank prime rate 10.50
Fed funds 9 1/2 %
Treasury long bond 88.7/82-88.11/32
ECOD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for interest period 6 July to 2 August, 1983 inclusive: 9.989 percent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$413.25 pm \$414.25
close \$413.75-414.50 (\$274-274.50) up \$5.50
New York latest: \$414.25
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$426-427.50 (\$282-283)
Sovereigns (new):
\$97.50-98.50 (\$64.50-65.25)
Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: Bank Leumi (UK), J Bibby, Glyndwr International, Marley.
Finals: Apray, Caledonian Associated, Cinemas, TR City of London Trust, Joseph Webb.
Economic statistics: Advance energy statistics (June); Housing starts and completions (June).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

KCA International, Savoy Hotel, WC2 (noon); Oil and Associated Investment Trust, Great Eastern Hotel, EC2 (noon); Powell Duffryn, Hilton International London, W1 (noon).

NOTEBOOK

Mr Cecil Parkinson is anxious to reestablish his message that the OFT and Monopolies Commission will be allowed to get on with their work in peace. That suits ministers but will leave industry policy, managers and city bankers in confusion. Unitech, the electronics component group, yesterday announced details of a £6.4m rights issue, and record pretax profits of £5.8m for the year ending May 28. Page 15

● Another union has told the Monopolies and Mergers Commission that it should rule against Trafalgar House's bid for P & O. The Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs said it fears substantial job losses among P & O's 3,000 shore-based staff if Trafalgar wins control.

● Rolls-Royce has won an £8.7m turnkey contract to supply two SK-30 generating sets to the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission. Assembling is being carried out at Amsy, near Coventry.

US responds to plea from Germany and Japan

Joint intervention by central banks curbs soaring dollar rate

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The dollar suffered a sharp reverse yesterday when it was revealed that the central banks of the United States, Germany and Japan were intervening in world foreign exchange markets on a coordinated basis to curb the American currency's headlong ascent.

This is the first time there has been coordinated exchange rate intervention since such a move was agreed in principle at the Williamsburg economic summit in May, after heavy pressure from the European and Japanese governments on a reluctant US administration.

Since President Reagan came to office in 1980, determined to give market forces free rein, the US authorities have intervened only twice before - once on the day of the attempt on the President's life.

The three central banks first came into the market on Friday, after a request from Germany and Japan to the United States, when the dollar's climb accel-

erated after poor American money supply figures and warnings of higher interest rates to come.

Though the sums of money involved have not been revealed, it is thought the banks may have spent billions of dollars, including nearly a billion yesterday, to stem the dollar tide.

The French Government will discuss the fall of the franc below the psychological barrier of eight to the dollar in an atmosphere of crisis today.

Although the franc recovered slightly in trading yesterday, thanks to Central Bank intervention in the markets, almost nobody expects it to remain above eight for long.

M. Jacques Delors, the economic and finance minister had already launched an angry

attack on US policies, declaring that "the Americans are mocking Europe" by maintaining high interest rates to attract dollar deposits and thereby finance US budget and balance of payments deficits.

Since 1978 the franc has fallen from a record high of 3.98 to the dollar to a record low of 8.02, reflecting in part the market's pessimism about French economic prospects. The acceleration had been pro-

nounced since the Socialist government of President Mitterrand came to power in summer 1981.

M. Mitterrand's determination to deflate the economy and emphasize the fight against unemployment more than that against inflation puts France out of step with the rest of the industrialized world. The policy did not work, and this spring the government announced a regime of "rigour".

the dollar down to DM2.6588 at the London close from DM2.6840 in New York the previous day.

The pound, which had been dragged up against European currencies by the strengthening dollar, fell sharply in line, losing 3.25 pence to DM4.0125. It trailed the dollar slightly by 15 points to \$1.5070, while its

trade-weighted index lost 0.5 to 85.1.

● Greece cut loose its national currency from the revalued dollar last night, urging its European partners to do the same and take action to protect their economies from the consequences of the "arbitrary" monetary policies followed by the United States.

Greek banks will be selling one dollar today at 85.78 drachmas, one drachma more than yesterday, while the pound will cost 129.06 drachmas instead of 128.30.

Mr Gerasimos Arsenis, the Minister of National Economy, deplored the revaluation of the dollar resulting from high United States interest rates.

The maintenance of high interest rates in the United States shows that the United States Government is determined to pursue a monetary policy that serves its domestic interest at the expense of the monetary stability of the world economy," he said.

Franc's fall prompts crisis talks

From Roger Beardwood, Paris

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Americans take over £3bn Brunei role

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Two American divisions, Morgan Guaranty and Citibank, are now advising the oil-rich Sultan of Brunei on his investment policy after the Crown Agents' abrupt loss of control over more than £3,000m of the country's investment funds.

The banks, which have been bidding to become investment advisers to the Brunei royal family for some time, are taking the lead in setting up the Brunei Investment Agency, which will replace the fund management role carried out by the Crown Agents from London.

The Crown Agents confirmed yesterday that they have stopped dealing on behalf of the Sultanate while the complex legal and technical process of transferring funds and securities from the Brunei portfolio are completed.

Negotiations with the Sultan's representatives are continuing, and no decisions about the effect of the loss of business more than two-thirds of the total funds managed by the Agents - will be taken until they are over.

But the future of the Agents' financial division, which employs 200 people and earned a third of the Agents' total income of £31m last year, is now uncertain. The Agents made an overall pre-tax surplus last year of £12m on their diverse activities.

Three other City institutions which have given investment advice to the Sultan in the last five years, James Capel, stockbroker, Morgan Grenfell, merchant bank, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, are understood to be maintaining their role alongside the American banks.

The royal family in Brunei has been expected for some time to take greater control over its investment policy, in view of the country's impending independence.

The Foreign Office, the Bank of England and the Overseas Development Administration stressed yesterday that the Sultan's decision was not being taken as a reflection of the way the Crown Agents have managed Brunei's funds, even though some City sources claim that the Agents' investment policy has not always been dynamic.



Laister: Fundamental role in merger and rationalization

New chief for Thorn EMI

By Wayne Lintott

Sir Richard Cave, 63, yesterday announced his retirement as chairman of Thorn EMI in the annual report and the appointment of Mr Peter Laister, 54, as chairman and chief executive. Mr Laister has been managing director for four years.

Sir Richard took over from Sir Jules Thorn, the company's founder, in 1976, and in the annual report is shown to have received a salary of more than £115,000. Mr Laister's salary was not announced.

Sir William Barlow and Mr H G Murgue will be appointed vice-chairmen.

Mr Laister joined Thorn just before its acquisition of EMI in 1979 and played a fundamental role in the integration of the two groups and rationalization of the programme which followed. Mr Laister was trained as a chemical engineer and worked for Esso, British Oxygen and Ellerman Lines before joining Thorn.

Sir Richard will leave Thorn next March while Mr Laister's appointment takes effect from October.

In his last profits forecast, Sir Richard said that there were expectations of an upturn in Britain and other markets but signs from the operating divisions were still uneven. Nevertheless, this year started better than the early months of last year and should produce some further improvement.

Gold and currency reserves rise \$70m

By Our Economics Correspondent

Britain's official reserves of gold and foreign currencies showed an underlying rise of \$70m last month, an indication that the Bank of England intervened only modestly on foreign exchange markets to smooth the pound's slow ascent.

This compares with an underlying fall of \$178m (about £117m) in June, when sterling slid sharply in the aftermath of the Conservative election victory, and a \$233m rise in May.

Though the pound ended July rather weaker against a strengthening dollar than it began it made substantial gains against European currencies such as the Deutschmark,

rising by nearly 2 per cent on its trade weighted index.

At the end of July the reserves were valued at \$17,940m (£11,799m), an increase of \$226m on the previous month. Nearly half of this, \$102m, was accounted for by revaluation of the reserves swap with the European Monetary Cooperation Fund, the EEC's embryonic central bank, under which Britain each quarter deposits a fifth of its gold and dollar reserves with the EMCF in exchange for ECU's (European Currency Units).

New foreign borrowings in foreign currencies by public sector bodies amounted to \$80m and repayments to \$26m.

Gas reservoir go-ahead

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

British Gas has received official approval to convert one of its existing North Sea gas fields into a seasonal gas storage reservoir.

The £600m gas storage scheme in the Rough field 18 miles off the Humber coast has been dependent on a storage licence from Crown Estates Commissioners.

The project was approved by

the Department of Energy in March last year, but has been held up while British Gas and the Crown Commissioners negotiated on the levy payments being demanded by the commissioners. Details of the agreement on fees have not been released.

The Rough gas storage system will enable British Gas to meet seasonal fluctuations in demand.

City Editor's Comment

Balancing act may tempt Treasury

It is always dangerous to dismiss lightly speculation about where the Treasury might look next to raise money, but suggestions that bank taxation is once again on the Treasury agenda need to be treated with some caution.

The official line is that any attention which it may or may not be directing at the subject is of a strictly routine nature. At this stage there is no untoward interest in reviving a special bank tax. But equally it would be wrong to say the issue had been firmly ruled out.

This was very much the message the last Chancellor delivered in the Budget. Sir Geoffrey Howe said at the time that tightening the tax regime on the banks would not be sensible "in the light of current circumstances".

The "current circumstances" were of course the international debt crisis.

But those clouds are clearing and the banks so far have weathered the international debt storm. There is reason to be sceptical whether their bad debt provisions would be anything like adequate if a real crisis broke but, that apart, the banks are once again pushing up their dividends if not always their profits as the interim results show.

This itself, of course, is no justification for further levies on the banks. But then the Government has never attempted to provide any intellectual justification for the original £400m windfall tax it extracted two years ago.

When it comes to imposing taxes, expediency is a powerful motive and for this reason alone it would be foolish to write-off the possibility of another bank tax at a time when the Government is having such problems controlling spending.

And, in addition, the nature of the Treasury machine is such that it would be extremely reluctant to rule out any potential tax-raising avenue.

As to how any future tax might be levied, a recent

paper by the Institute of Fiscal Studies argued strongly against the concept of special profits taxes, but advocated removing the exemption from value-added tax on banking services. The study, sponsored ironically by Midland Bank, said this could raise £300m directly and £400m indirectly - though it would conflict with EEC regulations.

Oil price limit to Opec's largesse

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, some having themselves been until fairly recently among the less developed nations, while others are still in that category, are acutely aware of the need for international development aid.

As a result Opec set up its own development aid fund and to date has loaned and donated millions of dollars to 80 countries and 40 international organizations.

Now even the oil-rich are having to reconsider their generosity and the Opec development fund 1983-84 programme is being reviewed as member countries face balance of payment problems. The spirit of co-operation and sacrifice is as strong as ever among Opec members, Mr Seyyid Abdulla, the director general of the development fund said yesterday, but the \$650m earmarked for foreign aid in the next two years will have to be cut.

In any event, adds Opec, its reduction in the official marker price of crude from \$34 to \$29 a barrel is effective aid for less developed countries.

It is up to the industrialized world to increase aid to the third world, says Opec, and although the oil exporters do not say so in such strong terms increased overseas aid by the industrialized nations would be cheaper for them than having to return to a higher oil price, which in turn would allow Opec to increase its overseas aid programme.

THORN EMI

- * Sales up from £2,436 million to £2,716 million.
- * Pre-tax profits increased by 16% to £122 million.
- * Capital expenditure £326 million.
- * Final dividend increased.

Commenting on the year to 31st March 1983, the Chairman, Sir Richard Cave said:

We have maintained a policy of investing in the Home Entertainment and high technology Engineering businesses. We responded to the strong demand throughout the year for video cassette recorders by continuing to invest heavily in rental equipment.

In Engineering, we created an Information Technology division to co-ordinate our interests in this field and to provide a platform for future growth. We have expanded and broadened the base of the Electronics business companies. Dividends Following an unchanged interim dividend of 4.05p per share an increased final

dividend of 11.70p per share is recommended, making a total of 15.75p for the full year - an overall increase of 7.7%.

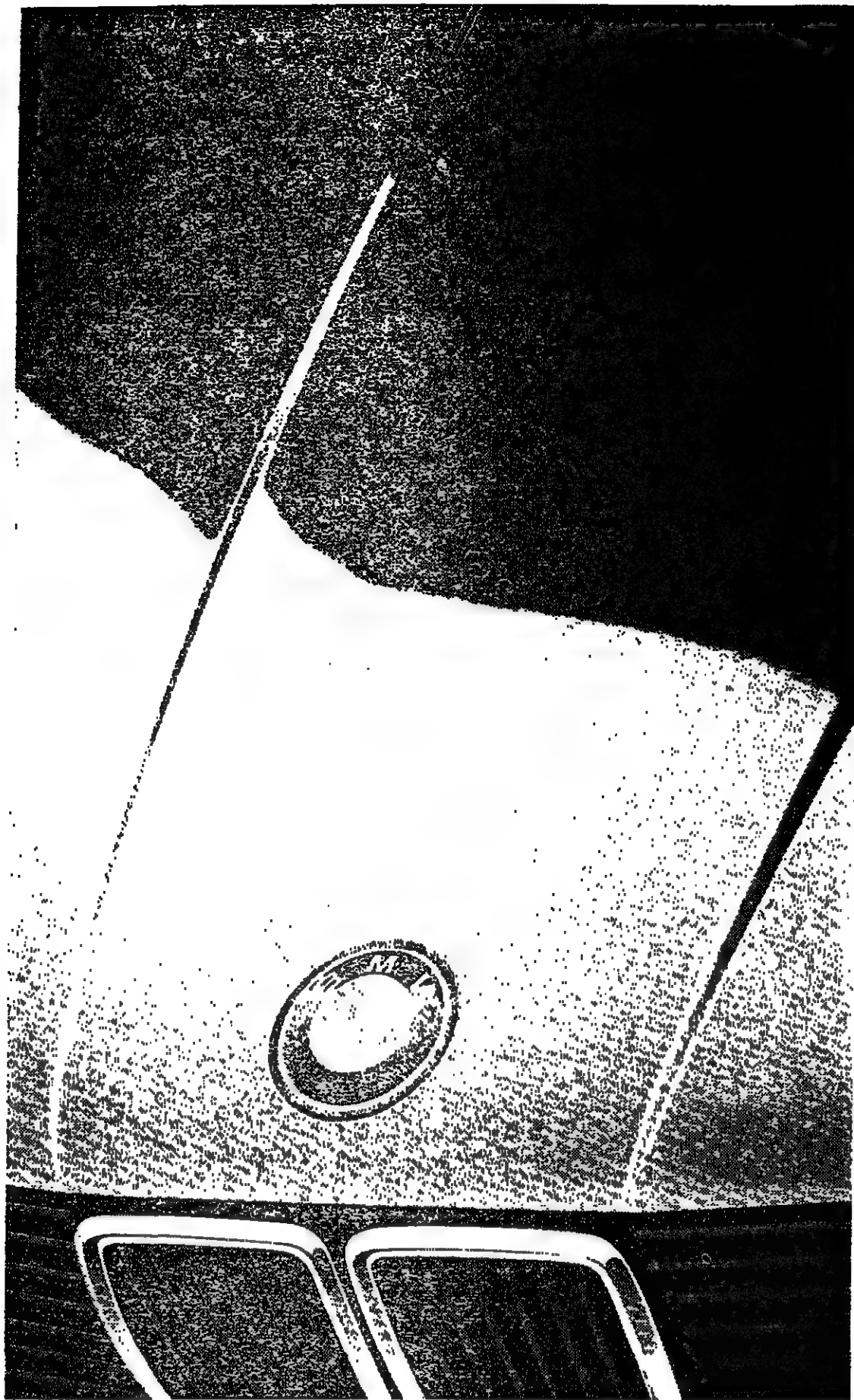
The Future The current year has started better than the early months of last year and the year should produce some further improvement in results. This assumes only a modest real growth in the general level of business activity and the improvement will arise mainly from action taken in earlier years to increase investment in Home Entertainment and high technology Engineering and to reduce or conserve resources elsewhere.

Contribution of Product Groups to Group turnover and profit.				
	1983	1983	1982	1982
	Turnover	Profit	Turnover	Profit
Consumer electronics	2m	2m	2m	2m
Music	787	85	685	73
Films, Video software and Leisure	501	21	487	38
Engineering	110	(5)	97	(10)
Domestic Appliances and Retail	662	25	607	20
Lighting	590	25	502	21
	250	10	235	1
Deduct interest	2,890	164	2,613	141
Group turnover and profit before taxation	2,890	122	2,613	105
The analysis of contribution to turnover and profit before interest between the UK and Overseas companies is as follows:				
	1983	1983	1982	1982
	Turnover	Profit	Turnover	Profit
United Kingdom (including exports)	1,908	131	1,740	88
Overseas	982	33	873	53
	2,890	164	2,613	141



THORN EMI

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1982 Reports and Accounts.

BMW builds on quality for future strength.

The growing world-wide demand for BMW quality has forced us to even higher performance. The achievements of the BMW workforce speak for themselves. Car sales rose by 8.2% to 378,000 vehicles. Turnover rose by 21.7% to over £1 billion DM. The people employed by BMW world-wide increased by 6.3% to more than 47,000. Increased profits alone allowed us to invest more than £1 billion DM, to increase dividends, and to put substantially more money into reserves. 1982 has been one of the best years for BMW in a long succession of good years. It demonstrates how the company has risen to meet our customers' expectations.

World-wide success: Basis for the quality of our work.
The high production standard of BMW vehicles is one of the reasons for this development.

During the past four years of economic uncertainty in many major markets, BMW exports have increased in sales volume and market share. This demand encourages us to make even more extensive investments in innovative products and new production technology. The recently introduced 3-Series demonstrates the high quality level possible and attainable today.

The future looks good.
Orders taken during the first months of this year permit us to be optimistic about our 1983 results. With the clear objective of consolidating and developing our world-wide position, our investment in new technology and product quality will continue to be higher than average. Above all, BMW's success against tough international competition shows the future of BMW must remain based on a top quality product created by a secure workforce.

		1982	1981	Change %			1982	1981	Change %
Sales									
BMW Group	DM mill.	11,820.4	9,545.0	+21.7	Balance sheet total	DM mill.	4,625.1	3,953.0	+17.0
BMW AG	DM mill.	9,371.6	7,822.1	+19.8	Common stock	DM mill.	800.0	500.0	+60.0
Production									
Cars	units	378,769	351,545	+ 7.7	Net worth	DM mill.	1,451.3	1,201.3	+20.8
Motorcycles	units	30,554	33,120	- 7.7	Fixed assets	DM mill.	2,422.7	2,254.3	+ 7.5
Automobile sales					Investment in				
Total	units	377,684	348,946	+ 8.2	tangible	DM mill.	752.9	615.6	- 7.7
Domestic	units	130,798	138,399	- 5.5	fixed assets	DM mill.	615.8	473.1	+30.2
Foreign	units	246,886	210,547	+17.3	Net income	DM mill.	200.0	145.0	+37.9
Depreciation of									
Total	units	30,398	32,452	- 6.3	tangible	DM mill.			
Domestic	units	10,314	10,963	- 5.9	fixed assets	DM mill.			
Foreign	units	20,084	21,489	- 6.5	Net income	DM mill.			
Dividend									
Workforce	units	47,466	44,648	+ 6.3	per old share	DM %	10.0	9.0	+11.1
BMW Group	units	46,738	39,777	+ 2.4	of DM 50	DM %	20	16	+25.0
BMW AG	units				nominal value	DM %	5.0		
Workforce expenditures	DM mill.	2,243.8	2,030.8	+10.5					

BMW AG

What is happening at Dunlop, Britain's ailing tyre giant which has to be called an ailing tyre giant? The Office of Fair Trading has now rubber-stamped the purchase of 26 per cent of Dunlop shares by the well-connected Malaysian company Pegi.

Two Pegi representatives were finally appointed to the Dunlop board a month ago. Dunlop is awaiting official Malaysian approval for a deal that will effectively sell half its Malaysian holdings to Pegi. That settlement might appear to dampen short-term takeover speculation, if heightening longer term uncertainty. But further spice is now being added by the relentless, and apparently speculative rush into Dunlop shares by American investors.

On Monday, Morgan Guaranty, which makes a business of organizing American holdings in London companies, announced that transatlantic sources have bought up more than 17 per cent of Dunlop, using American Depository Receipts through nominee companies. That is 5 per cent more than a month ago - and almost all acquired in the past three months.

If you add in the estimated 8 per cent of Dunlop flowing anonymously around the Far East in the form of bearer shares, more than half this pillar of British industry is now held by overseas interests and a quarter by seemingly speculative holders, who, the company admits, might be only too eager to accept a full takeover bid should someone, presumably Pegi, wish to make one.

At one time, American buying lifted Dunlop shares from 33p to 80p. They have since relapsed to around 62p, pricing the group at £89m where the shares yield an unimpressive 4.5 per cent. This rating is hardly justified on trading.

Pretax profits have declined every year since 1977

Since 1977, pretax profits have declined every year from £54m to a £7m loss in 1982, when the final dividend was passed. Heavy rationalization cost below the line, particularly in tyres, brought the total loss to £80m, leaving Dunlop's balance sheet uncomfortably high geared with loans.

Dunlop has not had anything like such a bad time since the disastrous Pirelli union - married 1971, effectively separated 1973, finally divorced 1981.

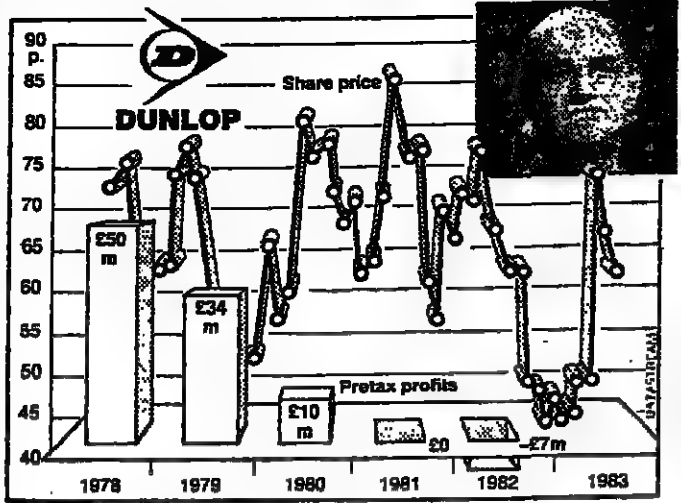
Nearly all the present trouble has been in the British and European - particularly French - tyre markets. Until the middle of 1982 it looked as though, at last, there was some recovery in these depressed markets.

But the second half of last year proved with a vengeance that this was not the case. After a first-half profit of £4m, the group lost £11m in the second half - almost entirely due to renewed depression in tyres.

For the year as a whole, the

Sandy McLachlan Outsiders put more pressure on Dunlop

American speculators are rushing to buy the apparently unattractive shares of Dunlop, Britain's ailing tyre multinational. Will they aid a takeover, or have they misread the intentions of Dunlop's newly acquired Malaysian partner?



Sir Campbell Fraser: Malaysian alliance

British tyre division lost £13m and the French side a further £9m. It was left to Dunlop's other divisions, mainly industrial, consumer, and engineering, to make up some of the shortfall.

The tyre market remains depressed despite the present boom in car sales. France is going through a particularly difficult time - Michelin made a loss of £354m in its latest financial year and it is unlikely, proportionately, Dunlop will have done much better.

In Britain, there has been some improvement in volume terms both in the original equipment market and the replacement market, but in each case price levels remain worrisome.

It is estimated that there is a 20 per cent worldwide overcapacity in the tyre market and much of the surplus is dumped in Europe. Indeed, competition within Europe is fierce: at times, currency movements have made it possible for German-made Dunlop tyres to undercut British-made Dunlops in Britain and the Germans have not been slow to take advantage.

Over the past few years Dunlop has cut its British tyre workforce by two-thirds to just under 4,000, but the group has forecast still further "radical restructuring" in the British and European tyre divisions. Although it has not been spelled out, this restructuring will include dropping some product lines and the loss of still more jobs.

Moves are likely to be announced piecemeal until next

spring, partly to keep as low a profile as possible. Dunlop's chairman, CBI president Sir Campbell Fraser, has had enough of a high profile over his salary increase at Dunlop at a time when the group was registering record losses. In any case, the group's high gearing is not conducive to further big write-offs at least until Dunlop's has had the cash from its deal with Pegi.

Once approved by the Malaysian Foreign Investment Committee, this would put its 51 per cent shareholding in Dunlop Malaysian Industries Berhad (DMIB) into a new company which it will jointly own with Pegi.

The first step has already been taken in Ireland. The Cork-based operation has announced that there are serious doubts about its long-term viability unless it can bring in a partner and Ireland's Industrial Development Authority is trying to find a third party. Should it fail, speculation that the operation may fold may not be far off the mark, although Dunlop will not comment.

With tyres at least getting no worse, and better contributions from the rest of the group - both by product and geographically - there is no doubt that Dunlop has done better in the first half of the present year than in the second half of last year, although it will not match the £4m before tax earned in the first half of last year.

The figures, published next month, are likely to show the

group back to a near break-even position, although some analysts are still not looking for much better than a £2m loss.

It is, therefore, American and Far Eastern promise that is sustaining the share price and of the two, the former is the more mystifying. Dunlop has had no success in tracing the buyers through the nominees, but there are some indicators (not least from Morgan Guaranty) that point to widespread small buying rather than the purchase of a single stake.

For a start, any American group wishing to buy a strategic stake would surely not be clumsy enough in execution to push the share price up by 50 per cent along the way. Second, the company has had numerous phone calls from apparently individual American shareholders wanting to know just what this company does because they have bought shares in it.

One theory about the attraction of the group in the United States is that it is a dollar stock (and Dunlop is valued at around \$1 at present price and exchange rates) with a high-technology stake in the next generation of Boeing aircraft through a contract to supply the brakes.

On the face of it, the situation in the Far East is clearer. Pegi's request for representation on the Dunlop board was reasonable, given its stake in the company, and makes sense, given that the two companies are jointly to share control over DMIB.

Pegi has repeatedly assured Dunlop that it has no intention of bidding for the whole group and, indeed, the renegotiation of terms over DMIB (Pegi was originally going to buy the whole 51 per cent direct from Dunlop) was to prevent Pegi having to make an offer to outside shareholders in DMIB.

Malaysian blessing could make Dunlop more takeover prone

For Dunlop, the most pressing need now is to achieve that official approval. Not only will it receive £55m in cash denominated in nice comfortable Swiss francs, but it will realize a £24m surplus over book value which can be offset against rationalization costs (A fact which may cause unease among at least some of the 3,750 people who still work at Fort Dunlop in Birmingham).

When it comes, the Malaysian blessing will give some relief to the hard pressed balance sheet but, on the other hand, it could make the company even more takeover-prone than it is.

With net assets per share of 265p a share and little chance of a Tilling-type profit forecast while the tyre market remains so depressed, Dunlop is likely to remain a takeover prospect. Indeed, the present weakness of the European tyre market, which any bidder would inherit, may be the group's strongest protection.

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Luxembourg

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of Shareholders of Trade Development Bank Holding S.A. (TDB Holding) will be held at the registered office of the Company, 34, Avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg at 2.30 p.m. on 25th August, 1983 for the purpose of considering and voting on the following matters:

1. Approval of the Chairman's Statement.
2. Approval of the Statutory Auditors' report and the unconsolidated financial statements of TDB Holding for the fiscal period ended March 31, 1983.
3. Approval of the unaudited consolidated financial statements of TDB Holding for the fiscal period ended March 31, 1983.
4. Discharge of the Directors and the Statutory Auditors concerning their duties relative to the fiscal period ended March 31, 1983.
5. Appropriation of profits and approval of
 - a distribution in cash of US\$ 800 for each 100 shares
 - a distribution of 18 shares par value US\$ 0.60 of the Common Stock of American Express Company for each 100 shares
 - a distribution of 10 warrants exercisable in shares of par value US\$ 0.60 of the Common Stock of American Express Company for each 100 shares.

NOTES:

Subject to the relevant resolutions being approved, the distribution will take place starting on August 29, 1983:

- (i) in respect of registered shares to shareholders on the register as at August 15, 1983 and
- (ii) in respect of bearer shares against collective and simultaneous surrender of coupons nos. 12, 13 and 14 to any of the Paying Agents listed below. Coupons no. 12 will be exchanged for cash in US\$, coupon no. 13 for American Express Company common shares, and coupon no. 14 for American Express Company warrants.

The number of American Express Company common shares is herein calculated before the effect of the 5 for 2 stock split of 10th August, 1983. After said split our shareholders will be entitled to receive, for each 100 TDB Holding shares, 27 new American Express Company common shares and 10 warrants to purchase 20 new American Express Company common shares at US\$ 27.50 per share.

Fractional American Express Company common shares and warrants will be paid at their respective market value as of the date of presentation of the coupons.

Coupons not presented before October 28, 1983 will no longer be exchangeable for American Express Company common shares and warrants. Starting on said date TDB Holding will sell all the remaining American Express Company securities corresponding to coupons, and hold the US\$ proceeds for payment against such coupons.

The distribution in kind is also subject to a Registration Statement under the United States Securities Act of 1933, with respect to the shares and warrants, being declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, D.C. The filing of such a Registration Statement has been provided for.

Any shareholder whose shares are in bearer form and who wishes to attend the General Meeting in person must produce a depositary receipt or present his share certificates to gain admission. If he wishes to be represented at the meeting, he must lodge a proxy duly completed together with a depositary receipt at the registered office of TDB Holding at 34, Avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg, not later than August 24, 1983 at 5.00 p.m. The shareholder may obtain the depositary receipt and, if required, the form of proxy from any of the banks listed below by lodging his share certificates at their office or by arranging for the bank by whom his certificates are held to notify any of the banks listed that shares are so held.

Any shareholder whose shares are registered will receive a notice of the General Meeting at his address on the register together with a form of proxy for use at the meeting. The proxy should be lodged at TDB Holding's office in accordance with the above instructions.

The remittance of the form of proxy will not constitute a shareholder from attending in person and voting at the meeting if he so desires. The resolutions may be passed by a simple majority provided that no single shareholder or proxy may cast votes in respect of more than one-fifth of the issued capital or more than two-fifths of all shares represented in person or by proxy at the meeting.

Copies of this notice and of the Interim Report including the financial statements of TDB Holding for the fiscal period ended March 31, 1983 may be obtained at its registered office, and from any of the banks at the following addresses:

- *Manufacturers Hanover Limited, 8 Princes Street, London EC2P 2EN.
- *Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A., 2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.
- *Manufacturers Hanover Bank Belgium, 13, Rue de Liège, 1000 Brussels.
- *Manufacturers Hanover Banque Nordique, 20, Rue de la Ville-Evêque, 75008 Paris.
- *Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, 40 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10013.
- *Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company, Bankendamer Landstr. 21/23, Frankfurt.
- *Republic National Bank of New York, 432 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10018.
- *Trade Development Bank, 25, Corso S. Gonzato, 6830 Chiasso.
- *Trade Development Bank, 30 Monument Street, London EC3R 8LH.
- *Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., 20, Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris.
- *Trade Development Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., 34, Avenue de la Porte-Neuve, Luxembourg.
- *Trade Development Bank, 2, Place du Lac, 1204 Geneva.
- *Paying Agent of TDB Holding.

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APPOINTMENTS

Crystalate deputy chairman

Crystalate Holdings: Mr John Crates has been appointed deputy chairman. Mr Charles Howe, joint managing director since 1977, has been appointed group managing director.

Lowell Developments: Mr David Wilson, managing director, becomes group business development director. Mr Paul Butcher will become managing director of Lowell Developments which is merging its interests with Farrow Property Developments of which he is also a director.

Stone Vickers: Mr Mike Conway has been made managing director, succeeding Mr Jim Wilson, who is joining British Shipbuilders. Mr Conway also becomes a director of the Vickers Marine Engineering Division Board.

Johnson Matthey: Mr L. G. Thorburn has been appointed a director of the company with responsibility for finance.

Bell & Howell A-V: Mr A. Gell, general marketing manager has been elected to the board.

Country and New Town Properties: Mr M. J. Gaskell Syms has joined the board. Courts & Co: Mr Albemarle Bowes Lyon, a director has been appointed head of financial services division on Mr Raymond Jolliffe's retirement.

Bradbury Wilkinson: Mr B. J. A. Watters will relinquish his position as sales director on August 15, but remain as deputy chairman. Mr P. W. Cathness will join the board as director responsible for overseas sales and marketing. He will retain his position as sales director of Aero-Print (a subsidiary of Bradbury Wilkinson). On August 31, Mr F. E. Couzens will retire and Mr M. J. Shelley, a director of Bradbury Wilkinson (Salford), will assume the responsibility for sales in Britain.

Link House Publications: Mr Leonard Hunnington, a director and managing director of Exchange and Mart Publishing, has been appointed deputy managing director.

Bank of New Zealand: Sir Harold Smedley, deputy chairman, has been appointed chairman of the London board. Mr E. P. Chappell has become deputy chairman.

Schroder Asia Securities: Mr John Anderson will become joint managing director from November 1.

Reed Corrugated Cases: Mr Peter Sangster will take up the position of marketing director next May in succession to Mr George Bridge.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

Conflicts pose a mergers problem

Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, is having a new look at the way mergers are referred to the Monopolies Commission.

That he should make this public is no doubt a response to the embarrassing conjunction of his about-turn on the Stock Exchange case and hints that his new team would not be so capricious with Office of Fair Trading and Commission judgements.

Managers and city folk who worry about present uncertainty should not build up their hopes. The trouble is that, with their wide public interest tests, the OFT and the Commission are obliged to interpret industry policies which do not appear to exist. To clarify the guidelines would be to clarify the policy and that is not likely to happen.

At present both the OFT, in recommending references, and the Commission, in judging them, must subconsciously adjust to changing priorities on such things as employment in the regions versus rationalization.

As previous ministers discovered, statements of policy are a hostage to events. It is much easier to allow the Commission and OFT, which aim to treat each case on its merits, to tread the narrow path between random ad-hoc-ery and rigid policy-making.

Today, Britain's needs point in two, occasionally conflicting, directions. There is a strong need to make old industries and business sectors more efficient

and to provide them with the funds and the management for rationalization and for the sometimes expensive moves to generate new-technology products.

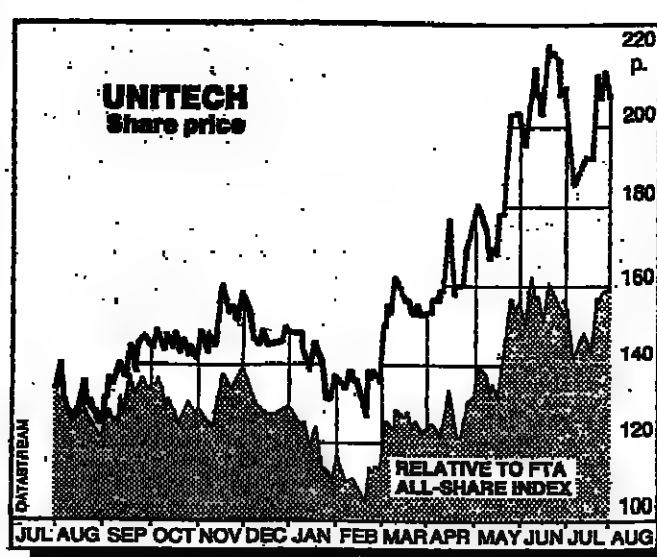
On the other hand, we should oppose management concentration by backing the independence of successful decision-making units, especially in the poorer regions, where independent local companies can be worth many millions in regional aid.

And there should be a prejudice against big companies investing in acquisitions instead of the new business that the country needs.

The OFT should be more suspicious of cash bids than of share-for-share exchanges where the market, and institutional investors, must take a closer interest in long-term consequences.

Unitech
Year to 28.5.83
Pretax profit £5.8m (23.7m)
Statutory earnings 8.4p (5.4p)
Turnover £115.8m (89.4m)
Net/final dividend 2.85p, making 2.9p
Share price 203p shows 5p Yield
Dividend payable 3.10.83

Unitech is back on a growth trail after two years of dull profits, continuing the profit improvement announced at the interim stage, the company yesterday produced record pre-tax profits of £5.8m for the year



ending May 28, an increase of 58 per cent on the previous year. They were achieved from sales which rose by 28 per cent to £115.8m.

At the same time, Unitech released details of a proposed one-for-10 rights issue to raise £6.4m. The proceeds will fund last year's £4.5m acquisition of the Erie group electronics companies.

The balance of the cash, coupled with the £2.5m proceeds from the sale of Celdis to STC in June, will be used to reduce borrowings and fund Unitech's increased demand for working capital: the group is expanding at a rate of 30 per cent a year in some business areas.

Part of the increase in profits arises from the first-time in-

clusion of results from Erie, which was acquired in February, 1982. Yet without Erie, group profits would have risen by 46 per cent after a more than doubling of profits from the electronic component marketing division to £1.6m.

Pretax profits of £9m are possible in the present year, but the shares look fully valued at yesterday's price of 203p.

Peel Holdings

Peel Holdings, whose shares were suspended over a month ago, return to the listings as a fully fledged property development and investment group next Tuesday. Shareholders approved the acquisition of

minority interests in Abbeygate and the takeover of the John Bright Group and Grainstone on Monday.

This move turns what was once a ragbag of companies based on the Peel Mills into a property development group specializing in free standing retail developments. The group has a planned development programme amounting to £19m, about £12m of which is store schemes.

At the heart of this expansion is Mr Peter Jevans, joint managing director of Abbeygate Securities, and on the main board of the group.

Under the enlarged group, after the issue of 5.8m new Peel shares worth £12.5m at 210p a share, Peel will have net assets of £22.3m, the equivalent of 269p a share. The directors are forecasting profits of £1.05m for the current year to March.

All development is funded internally through medium-term loans. The group has outstanding borrowings of £4.5m although this is expected to rise to £14m.

When shares were suspended in June the middle market quotation was 215p, a higher than average 25 per cent discount on the new estimated asset value of 269p. On this basis investors must express a degree of caution, but Peel's involvement almost entirely in the retail market probably has greater chance of long-term growth than companies developing suburban and provincial office buildings.

Managers bid £22m for KCA Drilling

By Michael Clark

KCA International, the oil exploration group, is selling the remaining 75 per cent of shares in KCA Drilling, its publicly quoted subsidiary, for £22.2m.

Rosshold, a private company owned by Mr McDowell, a director of Drilling, and several of its executives has joined with the Chemical Bank to bid for the outstanding 60m shares.

Rosshold is offering £15.4m in cash with the remaining £6.8m made up of 9 per cent secured convertible loan notes. The deal values the entire company at £30m, or 37p a share, that is well below the 95p at which the public was offered shares in Drilling when it came to market two years ago.

Under the rules of the takeover code Rosshold must now make a formal offer of 37p

to the rest of the Drilling shareholders but it is unlikely to find any sellers at this level.

The convertible loan notes give international the chance to buy back shares in Drilling at 37p. The deal effectively gives Chemical Bank, with big energy interests, control of Drilling.

Mr Paul Bristol, chairman of both companies will remain on the board of Drilling. Yesterday he described the deal as the biggest management buyout yet proposed.

He was unperturbed that the deal had been struck so far below the original offer for sale of two years ago. He said: "Drilling will now have the backing of its management and a large bank to develop its interest. International will also have a clear balance sheet to develop its own projects."

WALL STREET

	APR	JULY		APR	JULY		APR	JULY
AMF Inc	18 1/4	18 1/4	Pat Inter Recp	43	43	Polard	27	27 1/2
Allied Chem	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	PP&L	27 1/2	27 1/2
Allied Stone	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Public Service	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcon	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
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Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
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Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
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Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Alcoa Inc	25 1/4	25 1/4	Pat Penn Corp	100	100	Pub Ser 21 & 2	27 1/2	27 1/2
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ATHLETICS

Ovett overruled as possible Coe replacement

By Pat Butcher

Sebastian Coe cannot be replaced in the 800 metres at next week's world championships in Helsinki, the technical committee there decided yesterday. So the possibility of Steve Ovett taking his rival's place and getting his original wish - to double up at 800 metres and 1,500 metres - will not be realized.

When Coe's withdrawal with suspected glandular fever was announced on Monday's night the British Amateur Athletic Board teleaxed the technical director, Pierre Dastreaux, and the organizing committee of the Helsinki event.

After studying the British plea of extenuating circumstances, and the use of an athlete already nominated for another event, the committee decided that the closing date of July 28 was final.

This is the second year running that a British team have been a man short in the middle-distance events at a

major championships. Glandular fever caused Coe to withdraw from the European 1,500 metres race in Athens last September after he had lost in the 800 metres. Coe had been a late replacement for Ovett in the 1,500 metres. Steve Cram won the race and Graham Williamson fell with 300 metres to go.

Peter Elliott and Garry Cook are Britain's representatives in the Helsinki 800 metres. John Le Masurier, chairman of the British selectors, said everyone was disappointed with the decision against a replacement, particularly in view of the enormous strength in depth that Britain have in the middle distances. "We could have sent any one of seven other athletes who have qualified, so in that respect it is a bit annoying," he said.

Dr Nick Whitehead, the British team manager in Helsinki next week, referred to Coe's illness when he launched



Cook: world 800m hope

the National Coaching Foundation yesterday. A former athlete and director of the foundation, Dr Whitehead said: "If Coe had the full physiological and medical tests available then this situation might not have happened."

"There is a dire need for a medical testing network over the country. I can't say that the injuries to champions like Allan Wells, Daley Thompson, Steve Ovett and Coe recently could have been prevented but they could have had more help."

Three reasons why Hampshire may feel more at home

By Ivo Teasant

The luck of the draw gives necessary impetus to three out of four of the NatWest Trophy quarter-finals to be played today (Wed). The meeting of Gloucestershire and Hampshire, for example, would be less well balanced if it were to be played at Southampton rather than Bristol.

As it is, Gloucestershire deserve some fortune, not least because of the haphazard manner in which they went out of the Benson and Hedges Cup. Gloucestershire kept the coin which settled their fate. Their opponents, who have yet to reach a Lord's final, may well have been the side they wanted to face at the time of the draw. Whether that will be the case after their trials of the last three days is another matter.

Hampshire, at the moment, look pretty formidable. Greenidge and Smith cannot stop scoring runs, and Marshall cannot stop wanting the ball. It is like a drug to him. They are three good reasons why Gloucestershire will be hard pressed to win, unless of course Zaheer outshines them like he outshone Souther in the previous round at Leicester.

Graveney, who missed the championship match at Portsmouth, should have recovered after a shoulder injury and Stovold, hit on the hand by Marshall, will play.

Home advantage could make all the difference in the Northamptonshire v Middlesex tie. It is time

Northamptonshire's powerful batting line-up put on a concerted show. They will be at full strength, Lamb having returned from Headingley, Kapil Dev having recovered from a swollen knee and Sharp fit again after damaging a calf muscle.

Middlesex are, of course, the most successful team in the country at present, and are favourites to win this trophy. They are, though, still without Butcher. Today Embury looks likely to bat at No 5 - a tribute to how his batting has improved, but not, perhaps, to the strength of the middle-order.

Sussex, who play Somerset at Hove, will be without le Roux, their South African fast bowler, who has been told to rest for the rest of the season. He has been troubled by a groin strain all summer. It means that Reeve, their 20-year-old medium-pace bowler, who was formerly on the Lord's ground staff, will probably get a game. It also means that Imran may be asked to do some bowling - if only a few paces. According to reports from Leicester, his four overs on Saturday were more than useful.

Somerset, meanwhile, should be able to include Richards, who has been suffering from a stomach bug. He will hand back the captaincy to Botham, Slocombe and Palmer are also likely to return. There is a good omen for Sussex, who have been having such a wretched time in the

championship. It was on June 14 that they last won a championship match - against Somerset.

And so to Canterbury, scene of yet another cup-tie. This one, between Kent and Warwickshire, would, it seems, have been better balanced had it been played at Edgbaston.

Kent, however, have problems with injuries. Dille will be given a pain-killing injection this morning to determine whether he is fit. In New Zealand's second innings on Monday he bowled despite a bruised heel. Brian Luckhurst, Kent's manager, is aware that if he plays today, his chances of being fit for the Lord's Test next week will be diminished. It is one of those club versus country dilemmas that have bedevilled football managers.

Benson, one of Kent's in-form batsmen, injured an ankle while fielding at Chesterfield on Monday, and may not play. Similarly, Warwickshire are struggling to get Old, one of the more injury-prone men in the game, fit again after a shoulder injury.

The Hampshire all-rounder Trevor Jesty, tipped to take over from Ian Botham should the out-of-form Somerset player be dropped by the England selectors, said yesterday that Botham should retain his place in the team. "England should not drop Botham despite his bad run," Jesty said. "They cannot afford to do without him at the moment."



Kapil Dev: recovered from swollen knee

Club and village cricket

Minor counties cricket

By Michael Berry

IN BRIEF

Hinault has exploratory operation

Lannion, France (AFP) - Bernard Hinault, four times winner of the Tour de France, had a preliminary operation here yesterday to see if it would be possible to heal the injury to his right knee which threatens to end his professional cycling career.

Dr Armand Megret, consultant to the Renault team for which Hinault rides, said the one-hour operation had gone "completely to plan".

BONING: Lucien Rodriguez (France), the European heavyweight champion, may box the former WBA champion, Mike Weaver, in a world title eliminator in Los Angeles in October. Rodriguez defends his European title at Nimes on Friday against Albert Syben (Belgium), and his manager, Jose Jover, said he has lined up the bout against Weaver for October 20 if Rodriguez wins.

SPORTS POLITICS: An agreement on sports cooperation between Canada and East Germany was signed in Leipzig by Manfred Ewald, president of the East German Sports Federation, and Raymond J. Ferrell, Canadian Minister of State for Fitness and Amateursport.

YACHTING

Richards plays a joker to trump the winds

From a Special Correspondent, Long Beach

In a race that saw unpredictable wind shifts, unusual at Long Beach where conditions are usually steady, only Jo Richards, Mike Holmes and Chris Law among the British entries emerged with credit on the third day of the Olympic Regatta.

Richards' seventh place was all the more remarkable after he rounded the first mark in twenty-ninth place. With nothing to gain by following the pack, he played a "JOKER" on the last beat as the wind shifted, overtaking 22 boats by the finish. He now lies first overall.

Holmes and Ossi Stewart sailed into third place to consolidate their position of second overall behind the New Zealanders. Jones and Perry, who slipped to sixteenth in a race won by the Chiffi brothers from Italy. With four races to go and a disqualification as their likely discard, the Italians will be hard to beat if they remain consistent.

A late protest by a measurer against Law and crew put their seventh place in jeopardy for a while, but the jury, which included the American 12 metre helmsman, Bill Ficker, took but a short while to

dismiss it. The problem was a technicality concerning the footstraps. They now lie sixth overall.

The other British team members had varying degrees of success and misfortune, due mainly to wind shift reading, but Roddy Bridge was disqualified from ninth place in the Finn for a starting-line incident involving the Canadian, Larry Lemieux. Rob White was eighteenth in the tornadoes, a class now led overall by Randy Smyth with six points.

A decision by the committee to allow him a new boat after slight damage earlier has not been greeted with much tolerance by the rest of the fleet, but there is no doubting this young sailmaker's exceptional skill.

RESULTS: Third race (sudden to protest): 47b 1. Chiffi (It), 2. Brown (placings), 3. Holmes and Stewart, 27. Weatherhead and Barker, Soling, 1. Moore (It), 7. Law (GB), 10. Bille (GB), Windgillen, 1. Rasmussen (Nor), 28. Kallit, Tormohlen, 1. Marstrom (Swe), 14. Rob White (GB), 32. Reg White (GB), 33. 1. Marston (US), 37. Howlett (GB), 38. Boyce (GB), 39. 1. Reynolds (US), 19. Malaysia.

America's Cup, page 18
Other yachting, page 17

Wigan win battle of roses to reach semi-finals

The red rose of Wigan Cricket Club blossomed into full bloom with a seven-wicket win over York in the quarter-finals of the William Younger Cup on Sunday, Michael Berry writes.

York, one of the competition's favourites, appeared to have established a commanding position when Beckhouse, dropped early in his innings, contributed a masterful 105 not out to their 214 for five. Cunliffe, Wigan's opening batsman, made 48 and a stand between Bradshaw (85 not out) and Leyland (43 not out) saw Wigan home with eight balls to spare.

Another close finish saw Southgate beat Hayes (Kent) by three runs. Cook (73) and Dunn (72) pushed Southgate to 205 for five and Hayes arrived at the final over needing 12 to win. They managed to score only nine to finish on 203 for eight. Southgate's Mervin taking five for 48.

Keynsham paid the full cost of their folly when putting Hastings in to bat on a perfect wicket. Gillespie (63) and Lawson (51) put on 108 for the second wicket as Hastings reached 240 for eight and Keynsham collapsed to 124. The fourth quarter-final between

Shrewsbury and Liverpool was decided by a faster scoring rate. Liverpool made 168 for eight, Dunkley hitting 82 not out, and Shrewsbury, who began their reply after seven o'clock, accepted the offer of bad light in the 23rd over in the winning position of 101 for four.

In the Whitbread Village Trophy quarter-finals, Troon moved closer to a fourth appearance in the final by beating Carey by 50 runs. In front of Welsh television and a partisan crowd of 2,000, the Carter brothers, Brian (41) and Terry (34), lifted the Cornishmen to 166 for eight and Carey were dismissed for 116.

The hopes of a Scottish side in the last four were ended when Frewie failed against Selsey for the second time in three seasons.

Longparish also failed against familiar opposition when they were beaten by Langleybury.

In the outstanding seventh round tie, Quarmdon overcame Marchewell in a low scoring encounter in the rain. Morris picked up five for four as Marchewell were back in the pavilion for only 81 and Quarmdon suffered an anxious time before recovering from 42 for five to 85 for seven.

There can be fewer better places to appreciate Minor Counties cricket than Lakenham. My first visit there held only one disappointment. The printing of the scorecard on the ground, which used to be updated throughout the day, ceased in 1981.

Otherwise, Lakenham lives up to all expectations. The setting is pleasant in the extreme, the hospitality warm, and the general organization a credit to the Norfolk club. Deserving, the support is healthy and knowledgeable. Only in the north-east and south-west of the country, and perhaps in the Potteries grounds in Staffordshire, can the game at this level stimulate such lively interest.

As the only remaining festival of its kind on the Minor Counties circuit, the Lakenham cricket fortnight is unique. Traditionally it is held in the last week of July and the first week of August, and Norfolk play all their championship home games there.

The ground is owned by Colmans of Norwich and is available only for the two weeks. The pavilion with its thatched roof, built in 1936, and the small, family-size marquees on the

boundary edge provide a rustic charm.

Norfolk cricket can look back on many distinguished performers. On Monday and Tuesday the appearance on the ground of Geoff and Eric Edrich, brothers of Bill, brought the memories flooding back for the older members. Eric related a remarkable story of a club game in which his side, Buckingham, scored 250 off 14

Team	P	W	L	T	N	PS
Herts	7	5	2	0	0	20
Norfolk	7	5	2	0	0	20
Gloucestershire	7	4	3	0	0	16
Cambs	7	4	3	0	0	16
Northamptonshire	7	4	3	0	0	16
Durham	7	4	3	0	0	16
Staffs	7	4	3	0	0	16
Leics	7	4	3	0	0	16
Gloucestershire	7	4	3	0	0	16
Staffs	7	4	3	0	0	16

Team	P	W	L	T	N	PS
Bucks	4	3	1	0	0	12
Gloucestershire	4	3	1	0	0	12
Gloucestershire	4	3	1	0	0	12
Gloucestershire	4	3	1	0	0	12
Gloucestershire	4	3	1	0	0	12
Gloucestershire	4	3	1	0	0	12
Gloucestershire	4	3	1	0	0	12
Gloucestershire	4	3	1	0	0	12
Gloucestershire	4	3	1	0	0	12
Gloucestershire	4	3	1	0	0	12

eight-ball over. In later years, John Edrich, Peter Parfitt and Clive Radley were other famous names to play under the Norfolk flag.

My visit coincided with games against Bedfordshire and Staffordshire. Unfortunately, I was too late to witness the opening game, in which F. L. Q. Handley swept Norfolk to victory over Cambs with a century off 63 balls. Handley, known as both Fred and Quorn, is now captain, having taken over from Philip Sharpe, the former Yorkshire player, who was not re-engaged for 1983.

Against Bedfordshire it was Parvaz Mir, the Pakistan all-rounder, who stood out. But the visitors, who have not made the best of starts in the eastern division, battled bravely to come as near to victory as Norfolk did on the final afternoon.

Morgan, a Luton postman, twice passed 50 in the match and Cederwall, an all-rounder from New Zealand, who is a recent recruit, continued a promising start. Cederwall's first appearance had been in the previous match, against Cambs, for whom Parry, the West Indian Test player, was making his first championship appearance of the season.

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GOLF

Watson is born again and ready to join immortals

Los Angeles (Reuters) - A resurgent Tom Watson will this week attempt to become only the fifth player to win all four major titles when he tees off in the United States PGA Championship tomorrow. Victory would put Watson alongside his fellow-Americans, Jack Nicklaus, Ben Hogan and Gene Sarazen, and the South African, Gary Player, in a group who, in addition to the PGA title, have won the US Open, US Masters and the British Open.

After a lull since first half of this season Watson sprang to life in June by finishing second in the US Open; he repeated the performance in the Western Open; and in his last outing three weeks ago he continued his domination of the British Open with his fifth victory in the game's most hallowed event.

Watson, aged 33, expressed satisfaction with his form after completing a practice round at the 6,940-yard Riviera Country Club, where he won the Los Angeles Open in 1980 and 1982 and where the PGA Championship will be held. "I'm playing very well, with two seconds and a first in my last three tournaments," the man from Kansas City said.



Watson: New lease of life

Watson was delighted that this PGA event was being played at Riviera, dubbed "Hogan's Alley" after the legendary golfer who won two and edged Watson in the US Open here in 18 months. "It's one of the best-designed courses in the world," Watson said. "It makes you play every club in the bag."

Victory at Riviera, the country club of the Hollywood stars, would add to Watson's third big title, putting him level with Hogan and Player and leaving only Nicklaus (with 17) and Walter Hagen (with 10) ahead of him.

Nicklaus, however, is determined to make his young rival wait another year, at least to avenge the defeat inflicted by Watson in the 1977 and 1980 Masters, the 1977 British Open and last year's US Open. "Without a 'major' to satisfy his appetite since the 1980 US PGA Championship, the Golden Bear is growing and showed last Sunday that he is far from finished at 43 by falling just one stroke short in the Canadian Open.

Severiano Ballesteros is another threat after a season in which he has won his second Masters and finished in the top 10 in the United States and British Opens. The dashing Spaniard is second behind Nick Faldo, of Britain, in the European money-winners' list and came to Riviera after finishing runner-up in the West German Open.

Other favourites include Larry Nelson, who won the title two years ago and edged Watson in the US Open; Hal Sutton, who leads the US money charts this year in only his second season; Larry Wadkins, twice a winner this year and second in the money list; and the defending champion, Ray Floyd.

Faldo, winner of four European events, feels ready for a breakthrough on the US tour while a second British, Peter Oosterhuis, comes into the reckoning by finishing seventh in the Canadian Open.

Dutch ban on golfers

The Hague (Reuters) - The Dutch Government have banned 15 South African golfers from the Dutch Open championship, which starts in Zandvoort tomorrow. The government last month refused a visa for the South African golfer, Ian Palmer, and said the refusal would also apply to any other applications by South African golfers.

The government has asked all Dutch sporting organisations to avoid contacts with South Africa. A foreign ministry spokesman said the visa applications were refused first because they were South African sportsmen, and secondly because no world championship points were at stake in the tournament. South Africans have recently been allowed entry for the Dutch grand prize.

TENNIS

Girl with a model game for clay

Indianapolis, Indiana (Reuters) - The unseeded teenager, Camille Benjamin, beat the sixth seed Helena Sukova, 7-6, 4-6, 6-1, to achieve the main upset on Monday in the second round of the United States clay court women's championship. Miss Benjamin, aged 17, lost in the first round of the qualifying tournament here last year but has now developed an aggressive game built around a strong topspin forehand. It was good enough to beat Miss Sukova, 18, who is rated twenty-third in the world.

Miss Benjamin, who is fifty-first in the world, had lost the only previous meeting between the two but that was on grass in Australia last November.

Miss Benjamin came back from 2-5 in the first set. She saved a set point in the ninth game and went on to win four straight games for a 6-5 lead. Miss Sukova held service after two deuces to force the set into the tiebreak. The American took quick control, winning the first five points and taking it 7-5.

The second set was almost identical as the Czechoslovak took a 5-3 lead. Miss Benjamin broke service in the ninth game but then lost her service and the set at 15-40 on a double fault. In the final set



Miss Sukova: tennis star

Miss Benjamin took a 5-0 lead before edging Sukova, but she fought back to win the match that lasted one hour and 45 minutes.

The defending champion, Virginia Ruzici, of Romania, is seeded fourth this year and she reached the fourth round when she reached a 6-2, 6-4 victory over Raffaella Reggi, of Italy.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: First round: C Benjamin (U) to H Krummel (G), 6-4, 6-4; T Tuten (U) to Y Wren (G), 6-4, 6-4; F Lunn (G) to A Glickstein, 6-3, 6-4; P Araya (U) to C Holman, 7-6, 6-4; J Krummel (U) to L Cousens (U), 6-4, 6-4; S Browne (U) to A Miller (U), 6-4, 7-6; S Lunn (U) to B Seibel (U), 6-0, 6-4; D Dickson (U) to G Forgie (U), 6-4, 6-4.

FOOTBALL

Long bill of the Law

Five Football League clubs - Sheffield Wednesday, Sheffield United, Barnsley, Rotherham United and Doncaster Rovers - have been ordered to pay £250,000 for the policing of their grounds last season. They each asked for 10 months to settle the account, but the South Yorkshire Police Authority will take legal action unless the debt is paid within a week.

The Police Authority chairman, George Moores, said paying by instalment was unacceptable. He said: "I feel they are trying it on. They should have started paying in 1982 and they are right to test months before. We've tried to be fair but it's a lot of money."

IN BRIEF

HOCKEY: Great Britain, who were hoping to play in the women's international tournament in Cardiff from October 7 to 9 in their quest for a track record for possible entry into the Olympic Games, will now play two training matches against men's teams over the weekend, as Canada and the USA have withdrawn from the tournament. Joyce Whitehead writes.

TRAMPOLINING: Former world

Relations between police and clubs have been strained for some time, because the clubs claim the charges made by the county's police are the highest in the country. The five clubs pay the police £20 for every person through the turnstiles. Last season one of the clubs had a home game where 47 per cent of the takings went to paying the police.

● The fourth division club Wrexham have relieved their transfer-seeking defender, Phil Bates, of the club captaincy.

● Aston Villa forward, David Rodds, had talks yesterday with the Newcastle manager, Arthur Cox over a possible move to the second division side.

and European champion, Steward Matthews will compete for Britain in the European championships at Burgos, Spain from September 9-10, his first competition for nearly three years. Matthews, aged 21, who has been coaching in West Germany since retiring through injury, resumes his rivalry with the current world and European holder, Carl Forster. Nigel Rendell and Richard Cobbing complete the men's team.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

NATWEST TROPHY Quarter-finals (10.30 to 1.30)
BRISTOL City v Manchester City
NORTHAMPTON v Southampton
SOUTHEND v Doncaster

SECOND XI CHAMPIONSHIP
Haverhill v Luton
Northampton v Southend
Barnsley v Rotherham
Worcestershire v Bradford

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
Tisbury v Devon
Lancashire v Dorset
Somerset v Gloucestershire
Wiltshire v Shropshire

ATLETICO Southern Counties AAA v Crystal Palace
Crystal Palace v Watford
Crystal Palace v Watford
Crystal Palace v Watford

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Very experienced secretary aged 25-45 to work with M.D. and Development Manager of small, expanding property company relocating to EC2. Good organisational skills and willingness to help with all routine office tasks is essential; experience in property would be useful. You should have fast reliable shorthand and audio skills with a knowledge of, or willingness to learn to use a wordprocessor. You will direct the work of the assistant secretary and become central to the smooth running of the company.

Assistant Secretary (Property) c. £8,500
Opportunity for young secretary (23-30 yrs.) with very good audio skills and knowledge of shorthand to work for the Financial Director, Property Manager and Finance Managers of this property company. You will report to the senior secretary and have varied duties including the preparation of minutes and financial statements and frequent travel arrangements.

Benefits for all the above vacancies include: 20 days holiday, season ticket loan, private medical plan, possible merit bonus. For further details please write with summary of your personal and professional background to:

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A statement which applies as much to your exceptional skills as it does to the outstanding career opportunities we have been asked to advise on. Below is a brief selection:

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If you are interested in any of the above positions, please contact any of our branches throughout Central London or call in or phone one of the branches below:
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Challoners

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Piccadilly, Burlington Arcade To £2000
A well-organised professionally-qualified businesswoman who, is a director of several companies, centres out a variety of assignments and is involved with the Arts and charities, needs an efficient, mature-minded, non-smoking, P.A. Secretary to help him in his work. Impeccable secretarial skills are a must.

You will have your own office in very pleasant surroundings and be dealing with influential people in a variety of interesting work.

Applications in writing to J.M.L. Stone & Co. Limited, 71 Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, London, W1V 9AF.

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to the Engineering Director c.£8,000 p.a. Gatwick

British Airports own and manage seven airports in the UK including Heathrow and Gatwick, two of the world's major international airports.

Following an internal career move, we are now looking for an experienced Personal Assistant to work for our Engineering Director at our Head Office at Gatwick Airport.

In addition to providing a first-class secretarial service, you will be responsible for undertaking the wide range of administrative tasks expected of an experienced P.A., including answering letters and dealing with enquiries on the Director's behalf, ensuring he is adequately briefed for meetings, and generally co-ordinating the day-to-day activities of the office.

Our need is for someone with excellent shorthand and typing skills who has had considerable experience of working at senior management level. You must have proven organisational ability, the maturity to work effectively on your own initiative and complete integrity when dealing with confidential information. Previous experience of working in a technical environment would be helpful.

If you have the ability and experience that we are looking for, telephone for an application form on Crawley (0253) 565299 (24 hour answerphone).

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There is also an opportunity for a consultant to join our sales recruitment team based in Kensington, dealing largely within the Computing, Media and Medical sales fields. Experience of recruitment within the consultancy or agency business is essential.

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Research Assistant

We are a leading secretarial recruitment consultancy with a considerable reputation in our field. After some re-organisation we have created a team with a fresh and constructive approach to expansion and success. We therefore have a vacancy for a Research Assistant to join that team.

Research Assistants have a very important creative and administrative role and a great deal of natural enthusiasm and initiative is required.

You will be between 25-30, educated to degree level and will have had at least two years of successful employment in an executive or business executive role, (possibly in sales or marketing). You will be able to demonstrate success in communicating with people at all levels, a flair for good organisation and the ability to motivate and manage yourself.

The successful applicant will receive a five figure remuneration package, but will be far more interested in our expansion plans and prospects for promotion.

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Secretarial Recruitment Consultancy
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International marketing involvement with a leading British Group

Here's an exciting role for a Secretary who wants to be where marketing strategies are developed for a leading engineering design and construction group.

As Secretary to the Marketing Director covering the Group's mining interests, you'll be involved in plans for business development on an international scale.

At our Headquarters in the West End you'll make a personal input into the market research projects on which important decisions are based, and run the office smoothly when the globe trotting Director is away.

The job is a new one providing scope for a contribution which will largely be determined by your own abilities and initiative. So if you're in your mid-to-late twenties with good typing (and probably shorthand) skills and capabilities you've got to use fully, now's the time to claim rewards which include an attractive salary, 5 weeks holiday and other important benefits.

Talk to Florn Mandrill on 01-636 3678 or send your cv. to her at: Matthew Hall PLC, 101-108 Tottenham Court Road, London W1A 1BT.

SENIOR SECRETARIES

Haskins is one of the leading computer systems and software companies in the U.K.

We are looking for 2 secretaries to work in our London offices.

In addition to sound secretarial skills and a good telephone manner, they should be willing to accept responsibility readily, use their initiative, and cope with the day to day running of an office.

Applicants should be 24+ and salary would be commensurate with experience.

Please phone or write to Vivienne Howell
HASKINS GROUP LTD
Africa House, 54-78 Kingsway, London WC2B 6BL
Tel: 01-342 1981

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LONDON W1 c.£7,500
Clear, efficient candidate, aged 25+ required for 3 busy agencies, working for an international Pharmaceutical Company.

If you have:

- a good educational background
- fast clean secretarial skills
- the ability to organise and use your own initiative

We can offer you:

- a pleasant office and a friendly environment
- excellent benefits including:
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- 25 days holiday
- season ticket loan and Life
- 25% discount on company

Please phone: Helen Waygood 409 4821

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We are a leading international financial organisation seeking an experienced secretary for one of our senior brokers. In addition to taking dictation (40wpm, shorthand speed 100 wpm) there is client contact, and therefore applicants must have a confident manner, as well as the ability to find out how the business operates. This will enable the broker and his secretary to work as a team in handling client queries etc. We would expect applicants to be educated to O level standard (possibly A level), and a thing for figures would be helpful.

If you are looking for more involvement than you feel you are getting in your present position, we would be interested in hearing from you. Salary £7,000 but negotiable depending on age & experience. Benefits include latest season ticket loan, pension, life assurance & medical scheme.

CV's (with contact telephone number where possible) to: Merrill Lynch Holdings Ltd, Personnel Dept, 27 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AG.

SECRETARY ON THE MOVE

If you enjoy meeting people and prefer to have a varied working week this position could be of interest to you. We need someone to provide secretarial back-up in some of our branches in the London area.

You will need accurate audio typing (50 wpm) with several years office experience and the ability to be flexible whilst working under pressure in a busy sales environment.

We can offer you salary of £7,500 negotiable, LVS, season ticket loan and other benefits.

If you are aged 24+ telephone Carey Shakespeare on 01-730 8634 for further details.

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A mature, experienced PA/Office Manager is required for the fast growing European Office of a leading U.S. based international management consultancy. Clients include the major information technology companies in Europe, the U.S.A. and Japan.

The position requires efficient secretarial skills, experience in Management Accounting, initiative and a demonstrated ability to manage a small group of administrative staff. Experience in a management consultancy or professional services company would be an advantage.

The standards are high, the atmosphere is lively and the work is demanding. You will be expected to organise our next annual conference in Athens which is a major industry event.

Salary is unlikely to be an issue for the right candidate. Please send C.V. in confidence to:- Dr W H Hoyle, Senior Vice-President, Quantum Science Corporation, 16 Charles II Street, London SW1V 4QU

SECRETARY TO JOINT MANAGING DIRECTORS

£7,500 - STRAND

An experienced secretary is urgently required to join this newly formed company dealing in Micro Computers. We are looking for someone who is self-motivated & can provide a comprehensive secretarial & administrative service. The salary of £7,500 is reviewable after 3 months & prospects in this fast growing company are excellent.

Please send your C.V. to Wendy Hall at MICROPLAN (Strand) LTD, 1 Durham House Street, Strand, London WC2N 6HG.

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HARROW, £8,500 + BENEFITS Age 25+

An expanding management and engineering company, specialising in the energy industry, requires a top PA/Secretary for their Business Development Division. To become involved in all aspects of the company's marketing activities.

A good educational background is required (preference degree level) and accurate first-class secretarial skills are essential. Word-processor experience would be useful but training will be given on the Rank Xerox 8600. Lots of practical, confidential work plus periods of high pressure. This position calls for someone with initiative, reliability and a mature outlook. In return we offer good company benefits, an informal working atmosphere in pleasant, modern offices and the possibility of an excellent long-term career opportunity. A car driver would be preferred.

Please write with CV to Sharon Cooke, Pasco Engineering Ltd, 182 High St, Harrow-on-the-Uxal, Middlesex.

North of Thames

17, Highbury Terrace N.5

Superb grade II listed Georgian house directly overlooking Highbury Park, very well converted into a luxury flat.
Fully fitted kitchen, including oven.
Fully carpeted, gas C.H.
Communal/individual parking spaces.
Price: 1 bed £227,500, 2 beds £246,750-£258,750. Lease 99 years.
VIEW TODAY 2.30-4.30 PM
Monday Hobbick Estates, 01-225 0160

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But can't afford it till we sell 3rd floor flat, Devonshire St. LK 2 beds, living, kitchen, bathroom, low outgoings, 115 p.k. lease, £52,000.

Ready to move in tomorrow. JUST BRING YOUR TOWELHURSH.
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Charming character house, 6/7 beds, 3 baths, 3 reception, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, gas C.H., garage, delightful secluded garden with patio, offers over £200,000.
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Architectural renovation of a detached Victorian house. The original 18th century building has been completely rebuilt to fully modern standards. 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. 115 p.k. lease, £52,000.
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Top floor flat well modernised and decorated with taste. Double bedroom, reception, kitchen, bathroom, gas C.H. Low outgoings, 93 years. £34,500.
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Immaculate 1 bed Penthouse flat in period conversion. Large roof terrace with panoramic views, newly decorated in highest standard. Ready to move in. 98 years. Low outgoings. £38,500 for quick sale.
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With beautiful views over the Hertfordshire countryside, this is a superb 4 bedroom, 2 reception room, kitchen, 2 bathrooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. £19,800.
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Impressive semi detached Victorian house. 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. £225,000.
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WEST KENSINGTON

Designer's immaculate Victorian 2 bedroom flat, parking, 4 mins from Hyde Park. £42,000.
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Charming garden flat in private house. 2 bedrooms, 1 bathroom, 1 reception room, 1 bedroom, 1 bathroom, 1 reception room. £42,000.
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Impressive semi detached Victorian house. 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. £225,000.
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Residential property / Baron Phillips

Death of a sales guide

Government cuts could mean the death of an excellent property guide which has been in circulation almost 16 years. For the first time, charges have been introduced for subscribers to the *Quarterly List of Historic Buildings*, as well as for entries.

The latest issue has just come out and already looks like a shadow of its former self now that vendors are being asked to fork out £10 an entry. It also seems probable that its circulation will fall away rapidly following a decision to charge £3 a copy.

For the serious househunter looking for a property which is a little different from others on the market then, of course, it is worth spending £3 on a list which is far removed from any estate agents' circular.

Over the years more than 2,800 buildings of historic and architectural interest have appeared within its pages. You could have bought *Manor House* from the list which, incidentally, is exactly where the present owners claim to have found this treasure. All the properties appearing in the quarterly list are those which have failed to attract a 'buyer' through the normal commercial channels and are normally Grade I or Grade II buildings.

Covering as it does a wide collection of listed buildings you will find a surprising selection of houses, flats, and cottages as well as a motley group of other buildings ranging from schools to civic buildings. And some of the oddest buildings are included in the list.

Since 1967 an old jail in Ross-on-Wye has been sold through the list. Several Martello towers (the coastal defence towers erected during the Napoleonic wars) and an array of dark satanic mills and windmills have all been included and generally found buyers.

According to the man whose sole responsibility is compiling the list Mr Maurice Harman: "We are providing an additional back-stop service to owners who have tried to sell their properties by normal commercial means and have failed."

Mr Harman works for the Historic Buildings Bureau and has been in charge of the list since 1975 during which time he has seen the circulation rise to as much as 8,000 copies per quarter. He understands the need to levy a charge for the list because, apart from anything else, it will now be bought by the serious buyer rather than someone with a passing interest. Only 1,000 copies of the current list have been printed although Mr Harman hopes demand will be buoyant.

Even in its truncated form the list has some fascinating properties. Parents of the odd difficult child might find the former village police station at Marshfield, near Bath, particularly appealing. Apart from the six bedrooms and three reception rooms the former police room and adjoining cell is still preserved and included in the £48,000 asking price. Locally based agents Davis Meade & Partners are handling the sale.

If you are feeling a little more ambitious and in desperate need for more space, a lot more space, then the former Devonport Town Hall is on the market. Located in Ker Street, Devonport, Plymouth the building covers about 7,500 sq ft of space on ground, first and second floors. It is presently used for sports activities but the Plymouth District Council says it would consider commercial and other uses for the building.

Along more traditional lines an eighteenth century house in Langley Lower Green, near Saffron Walden, Suffolk, is being sold through its owners. Once forming a range of timber-framed and plastered cottages it has been converted into a single residence with three or four reception rooms, four bedrooms and two bathrooms for which £87,500 is being sought. On the front of the house is a painted panel inscribed with the legend: "Notice by order of the Magistrates. All persons found begging in this Parish will be taken up by the Vagrant Act and punished as the law directs." One way of keeping the door-to-door salesman at bay.

Not all the properties are in immediately habitable condition. Usually contained within the brief description is an indication of whether the building is modernized or in need of total renovation and whether local authority grants are available. Recent auction prices would suggest there is great demand for tumbledown cottages or former farm buildings requiring total refurbishment.

There is at least one such property in the current list. The Stone Barn and former Coach House at The Priory, Church Road, Kerton, Rutland, Leicestershire is on the market through the Stamford, Lincs office of Lysall & Co at an asking price in the region of £32,000. Outline planning consent and listed building consent has been granted for converting the seventeenth-century stone barn into a house. The barn is 96ft long and an interior width of 16ft 6in with a mainly interrupted floor area and would provide an interesting base for a home. Perhaps the most attractive, and certainly the most expensive, home in the latest list is a late seventeenth-century five bedroom house set in the New Forest near Beaulieu, Hampshire. Lynton agents Jackson & Jackson are asking £295,000 for a house which is believed to have been constructed from stone rubble salvaged from the original Beaulieu Abbey. Apart from the bedrooms there are three reception rooms and self contained two bedroom staff cottage all set in about 8½ acres.

Doubts must now be raised over the future of this excellent guide to important historic buildings available for sale now that entries and copies have to be paid for. Although the government department responsible for its publication regard it as no more than a back-up to the normal commercial estate agency practice there are few other sources of listed property on the market available to the public. In its previous, and more extensive life the list provided an excellent guide to buyers who sought this type of property. Although the Historic Buildings Commission register will attempt to fill the breach it is unlikely to be as comprehensive as the quarterly list from the Department of the Environment.

"The Quarterly list of Historic Buildings is available from Account B, Department of the Environment, 2/16 Church Road, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 4AN

More than 10,000 acres comprising the Lochduff Estate in Calthness is being sold by the Edinburgh office of Savills. The estate is being offered in two lots: the first consisting of the sporting estate which provides grouse shooting and deer stalking, and the second is made up of the Lochduff Lodge which was built in 1895 by Sir Tollemache Sinclair and is currently used as a shooting lodge with nine double bedrooms, four reception rooms and seven bathrooms. Savills expect offers of around £250,000 for the sporting estate and £30,000 for the lodge.

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Scaynes Hill, near Haywards Heath. (Victoria/London Bridge 45 minutes)
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Entrance Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, cloakroom, kitchen/breakfast room, nursery, of central heating, Garages, Outbuildings, 4 horse boxes. Fine heated swimming pool complex. Hard tennis court, Cottage. Beautiful gardens and grounds. Woodland. Paddock.
For sale Freehold with about 34½ acres.
Details 23 High Street, Lewes. Tel: (07781) 78828 and London Office. Tel: 01-242 3121/0998

Dorset
Standford 10 miles. Dorchester 11 miles
A magnificent restored 18th century village house of considerable architectural interest.
4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, cloakroom, kitchen/breakfast room, central heating, Gallery, Hall, Conservatory, Staff accommodation, Garages for 3 cars. Outbuildings, Gardens.
For sale Freehold with about 1 acre
Details: Greyhound House, Market Place, Standford.
Tel: (0208) 52343 (09/8324/NE)

6 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3DB
Telephone: 01-242 3121/0998. Tel: 27444

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For brochure and details telephone Esher 67016 or Peter Croft Esher 66614.

West Sussex
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45 miles London, 3 miles South of Horsham. 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, large entrance hall, cloakroom, flower room, Stable, garage with separate entrance and driveway, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, reception room. Stabling for up to 16 horses. Many additional outbuildings, and walled garden. £250,000.
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